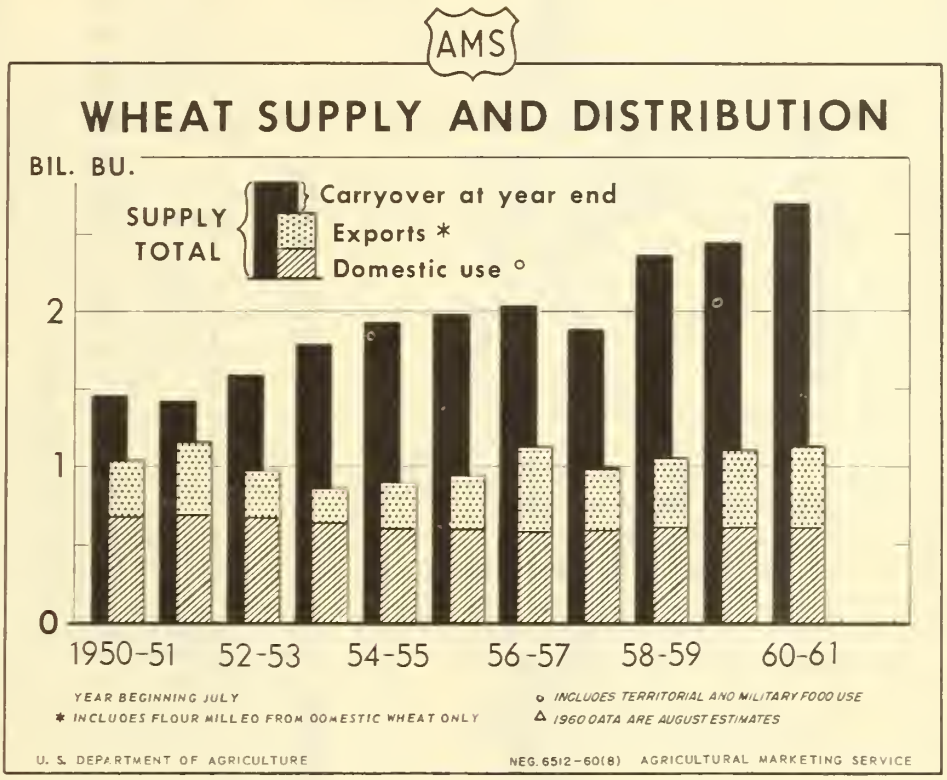
Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1961 OUTLOOK ISSUE
August 1960
FOR RELEASE
AUG. 26, A. M.

The WHEAT SITUATION

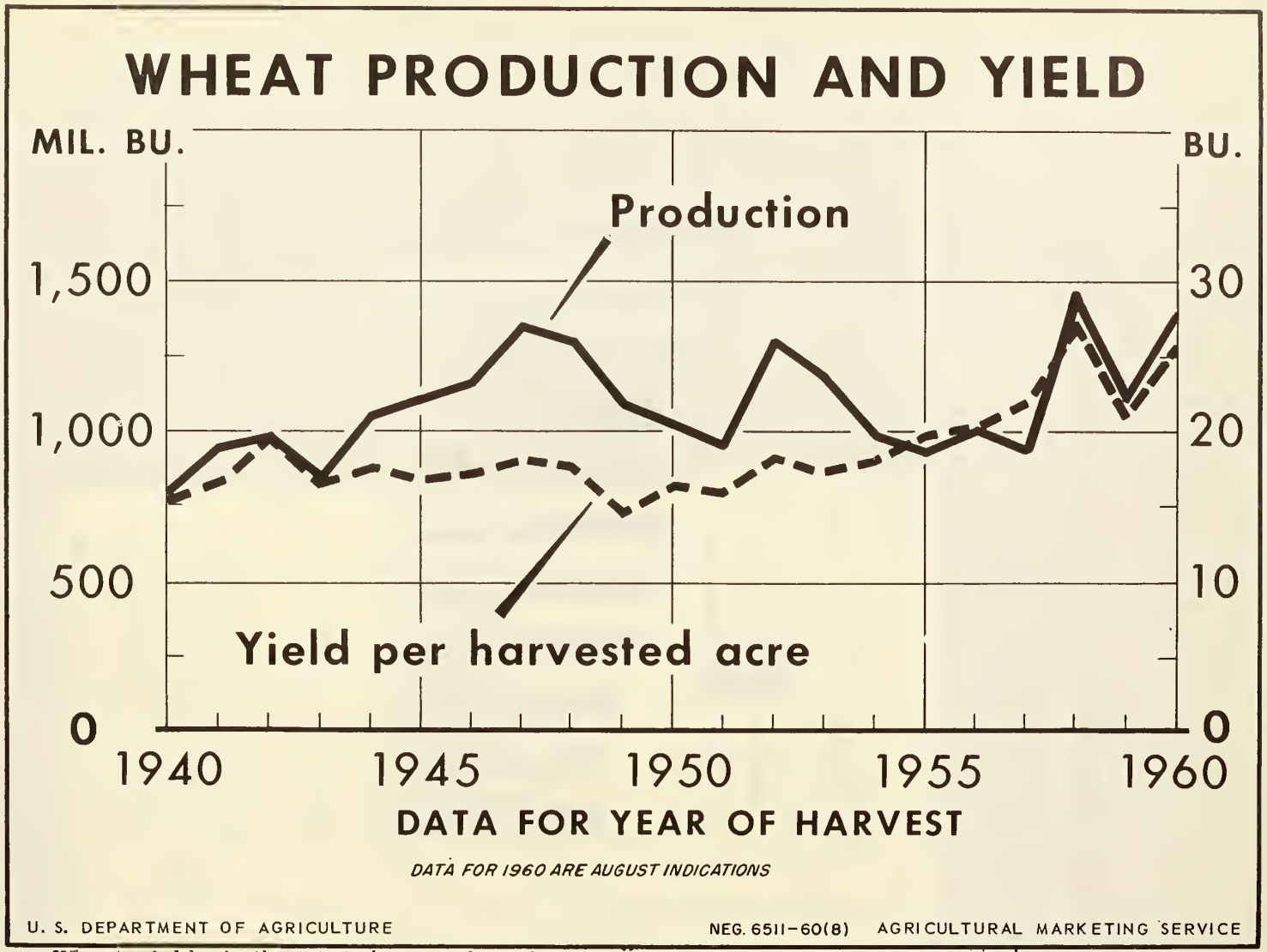
WS-170



The carryover at the end of the 1960-61 marketing year may be about 1,550 million bushels, 235 million above July 1, 1960 and the largest in our history. A further increase is in prospect July 1, 1962, since yields at the average of recent years would result in a larger crop in 1961 than would be used for domestic requirements and exports.

Supplies in 1960-61 are at an all-time record high of 2,682 million bushels. Exports are expected to total about 525 million bushels, 17 million above the high level in 1959-60 and within 25 million of the record in 1956-57. Domestic disappearance is estimated at 610 million bushels, about the same as last year.

Published five times a year by
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Wheat yields in the past 4 years have been at very high levels. Yields per harvested acre in 1960, estimated at 25.7 bushels, are second only to the 27.4 bushels in 1958. Following the termination of the Acreage Reserve Program in 1957, farmers harvested 53.4 million acres in 1958, 53.0 million in 1959 and 53.0 million in 1960. With high yields, a crop of 1,362 million bushels was produced in 1960, second to the record 1,462 million in 1958.

THE WHEAT SITUATION
Including Rye

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 22, 1959

CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Wheat Summary	3	Undesirable varieties discounted	19
Domestic Wheat Situation	5	World Wheat Situation	21
1960-61 supply and July 1, 1960 carryover up	7	World trade prospects up in 1960-61	23
Second largest crop; big increase in winter wheat	9	Large July 1 supplies in principal exporting countries	25
Large exports push up disappearance	11	Prospects for near-record 1960 world wheat crop	25
Carryover at new record; old-crop "free" supplies small	11		
Hard red winter higher; other classes lower	13	Rye Situation	39
Further increase in hard red winter carryover expected	13	Summary	39
Wheat prices may again average higher than effective support	13	1959-60 supply and disappearance both slightly below average	39
Pacific Northwest supply unchanged from year ago	15	Record yield results in large crop	39
Outlook for Wheat in 1961-62	15	Expected 1960-61 disappearance and year-end carryover to be up	41
Referendum 87.4% favorable	17	Rye prices remain above support	41
1961 wheat crop may be below 1960 crop	17	Rye imports limited	43
Minimum support set at $1.78	17	Index of tables	47

SUMMARY

The total U. S. wheat supply for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1960 is now estimated at a new record of 2,682 million bushels. This is a quarter of a billion bushels above the record supply of last season and nearly two-thirds of a billion bushels above the 1954-58 average. The gain over last year results primarily from a 234-million-bushel larger crop which was estimated on August 1 at 1,362 million bushels. The July 1, 1960 carryover of 1,313 million bushels was only 18 million larger than on July 1 last year. The supply also includes an allowance for imports of about 7 million bushels, mostly of feeding quality wheat and wheat for seed.

Domestic disappearance for 1960-61 is now estimated at about 610 million bushels, about the same as a year ago. Exports are tentatively estimated at 525 million bushels, compared with the 508 million exported in 1959-60 and the record 550 million in 1956-57. Exports under Government programs will probably account for about two-thirds of the total, about the same proportion as the average of the last 5 years. On the basis of these estimates, a carryover on July 1, 1961 of about 1,550 million bushels would be indicated, about 235 million bushels above July 1, this year, an a new all-time record.

Of the total carryover of 1,313 million bushels of old-crop wheat on July 1, 1960, the Commodity Credit Corporation owned 1,196 million bushels, 50 million more than a year earlier and 361 million more than two years ago. On July 1, the quantity outstanding under loan and under reseal from the 1959 crop and under extended reseal from crops of the previous 2 years totaled 59 million bushels. Wheat held by farmers to postpone or avoid payment of penalty for overplanting acreage allotments probably amounted to around 35 million bushels, on the basis of the last available figure as of December 31, 1959. This indicates that "free" old-crop wheat supplies on July 1, 1960 totaled about 23 million bushels, compared with 51 million on July 1 a year earlier.

An analysis of the July 1, 1960 carryover stocks, by classes, indicates that hard red winter stocks totaled about 1,001 million bushels, about 75 percent of the total and 60 million more than a year earlier. White wheat, at about 63 million bushels, was about unchanged from last year, while other classes were down. Hard red spring stocks at 225 million bushels were down 26 million; soft red winter at 11 million, down 10 million and durum at 13 million, down 5 million.

A further increase in the carryover of hard red winter wheat of around 250 million bushels is in prospect on July 1, 1961. The carryover of soft red winter wheat may be increased by about 8 million bushels and that of durum by about 5 million. Stocks of these two classes were undesirably low this year. The carryover of white wheat may be down about 30 million bushels.

The price of No. 2 Hard Red Winter wheat, ordinary protein, at Kansas City reached a low of $1.84 on July 1. The price since has advanced, and on August 19 was $1.93. The strengthening reflects the large quantities being placed under the price support program and other withholding of wheat by growers. The low at Kansas City was 23 cents below the announced support, which compares with the average of 25 cents in 4 of the past 5 years. The price of No. 2 Soft Red Winter at St. Louis reached a low on July 7 of $1.84 also 23 cents below the announced support.

Results of the July 21 referendum in the 39-State commercial wheat-producing area indicate that 87.4 percent of the farmers participating in the referendum voted in favor of marketing quotas on 1961 wheat. As a result of this vote, marketing quotas will be in effect for the 1961 crop.

With the minimum allotment in effect for 1961, it is estimated that about 53 million acres may be harvested. Should the 1956-60 average yield of 23.3 bushels be obtained, a crop of about 1,235 million bushels would be produced. For 1960, the harvested acreage is estimated at 52,995,000 acres and the yield per harvested acre at 25.7 bushels. A crop of 1,235 million bushels would be about 9 percent below the 1,362 million indicated for this year but 13 percent above the 1950-59 average of 1,095 million. If domestic disappearance and exports are assumed the same as was estimated for 1960-61 (610 million and 525 million bushels, respectively), the carryover July 1, 1962 would be increased about 100 million bushels.

The minimum national average support price of $1.78 per bushel for 1961-crop wheat was announced on July 5. This reflected 75 percent of the modernized parity price for wheat as of July 1, 1960. The minimum support for 1961 is the same as the 1960-crop final average support price.

World wheat crop prospects indicate a crop second only to the record production in 1958. Though it is too early for firm estimates in many countries, especially in the Southern Hemisphere, preliminary prospects are for a 5 percent increase above the large 1959 harvest of 8.1 billion bushels. Increases mainly in North America and Asia are partly offset by smaller crops in Europe.

Current prospects for world trade in the marketing year beginning July 1, 1960 are for an increase over the previous year. The primary basis for the expected rise of possibly 30 to 50 million bushels is the increased import requirements of Europe and Asia. Crop conditions in most of the countries of Europe, especially France, Spain and Italy, are less favorable than last year. Although larger crops are forecast for Asia, the usual large import requirements exist in India and Pakistan. As a result, a substantial increase in exports from North America may be expected.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
THE RYE SUMMARY AND SITUATION
Begins on page 39
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

THE CURRENT DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND - The supply of wheat in continental U. S. increased from 1,420 million bushels in 1951-52 to a record 2,045 million in 1956-57, fell to 1,870 million in 1957-58 and then rose to a new all-time record of 2,682 million in 1960-61 (table 1).

The average supply for the 5 years ending 1959-60 was 2,136 million bushels, more than double the prewar 1936-40 average of 985 million. Average annual disappearance of 1,050 million bushels in 1955-59 consisted of: Food, 487 million

Table 1 .- Wheat: Supply and distribution, United States, 1954-59 and 1960 projected

Item	Year beginning July						
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/	1959 1/	1960 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply							
Carryover on July 1	933.5	1,036.2	1,033.4	908.8	881.0	1,295.1	1,313
Production	983.9	934.7	1,004.3	950.7	1,461.7	1,128.2	1,362
Imports 3/	4.2	9.9	7.8	10.9	7.8	7.2	7
Total	1,921.6	1,980.8	2,045.5	1,870.4	2,350.5	2,430.5	2,682
Domestic disappearance							
Food 4/	486.0	481.6	482.5	484.0	492.7	492.0	495
Seed	64.8	67.7	57.7	63.2	65.1	64.1	64
Industry	.2	.7	.5	.3	.1	.1	---
Feed 5/	60.0	51.1	46.5	39.0	54.2	53.3	50
Total	611.0	601.1	587.2	586.5	612.1	609.5	609
Exports 6/	274.4	346.3	549.5	402.9	443.3	507.9	525
Total disappearance	885.4	947.4	1,136.7	989.4	1,055.4	1,117.4	1,134
Stocks on June 30	1,036.2	1,033.4	908.8	881.0	1,295.1	1,313.1	1,548

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Projected.
3/ Excludes imports of wheat for milling in bond and export as flour.
4/ Includes shipments to United States Territories and wheat for military food use at home and abroad.
5/ This is the residual figure, after all other disappearance is accounted for.
6/ Actual exports. Prior to October 1954 they included those for civilian feeding under the military supply program.

(including shipments to U. S. Territories of 4 million bushels and military food use at home and abroad of 8 million); feed, 49 million; seed, 64 million; used for alcohol, 0.3 million and exports, 450 million. Carryover stocks at the end of the period on June 30,1960 were 1,313 million bushels compared with 1,036 million at the beginning of the period on July 1, 1955.

Wheat prices to farmers were well above support levels in the years 1942 through 1947, influenced by exceptionally heavy feeding of wheat and industrial use of wheat (subsidized for both uses), and by heavy exports. In the latter part of the 1944-45 marketing year and for 3 years thereafter, exports were stimulated by foreign aid programs and became the dominant price factor.

Beginning in 1948, the support program became the most important price-influencing factor, as it was in the period from 1938 to late 1942. The season average price to farmers (which included unredeemed loans at average loan rates) for the 1948, 1951, 1952, 1954 and 1955 crops were about at the effective loan rate-- announced rate less storage costs. While prices for the 1950 crop averaged above effective support, prices for the 1949 and 1953 crops averaged below the effective loan-- about 7 cents in 1949 and about 8 cents in 1953.

Prices to farmers in 1956-57 averaged about 6 cents above the effective loan, the result of increased export demand, stepped-up U. S. foreign aid programs, the improved quality of wheat and the export program inaugurated September 4, 1956. In this export program, which is still in effect, wheat for most exports is required to be drawn from private stocks rather than from CCC. Reflecting the reduction in exports from the record high level of the previous year, the average price received by farmers in 1957-58 declined to about 2 cents above the effective support level. In spite of the record large crop in 1958-59, prices that year again averaged about 2 cents above effective support. Then in 1959-60, with exports at very high levels, prices to farmers averaged about 4 cents above effective support.

1960-61 Supply and Indicated July 1, 1961 Carryover Up

Total wheat supply for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1960 is now estimated at a record 2,682 million bushels, 10 percent above the previous record a year ago (table 1). The gain over last year results primarily from a 234-million-bushel larger crop in 1960, which was estimated on August 1 at 1,362 million bushels compared with 1,128 million in 1959. The July 1, 1960

Table 2.- Wheat: Acres seeded and production, United States and by regions, averages 1935-50, annual 1946-60

Period	United States	Great Plains 1/	Northwest 2/	Corn Belt and Lake States 3/	South 4/	All other States
	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres
	Acres seeded					
Average:						
1935-39	73.2	49.8	4.7	12.7	2.8	3.2
1941-45	61.4	43.8	4.2	8.3	2.5	2.6
1946-50	76.7	56.3	5.5	9.8	2.1	3.0
1946	71.6	53.3	5.1	8.4	2.0	2.8
1947	78.3	58.1	5.4	9.5	2.3	3.0
1948	78.3	56.7	5.6	10.6	2.2	3.2
1949	83.9	61.8	5.9	11.0	2.1	3.1
1950	71.3	51.8	5.2	9.5	1.8	3.0
1951	78.5	57.9	6.0	9.9	1.8	2.9
1952	78.6	57.5	6.1	10.1	1.9	3.0
1953	78.9	56.8	6.2	10.7	2.3	2.9
1954	62.5	45.7	4.5	8.3	1.7	2.3
1955	58.2	42.2	4.2	7.9	1.7	2.2
1956	60.7	43.5	4.8	8.4	1.9	2.1
1957	49.9	33.4	4.0	8.5	2.1	1.9
1958	56.3	39.9	4.3	8.4	1.7	2.0
1959 5/	58.0	41.1	4.2	8.9	1.8	2.0
1960 5/	56.6	40.5	4.1	8.5	1.7	1.8
	Production					
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Average:						
1935-39	759	371	93	200	32	63
1941-45	985	645	108	148	33	51
1946-50	1,185	760	132	203	30	60
1946	1,152	758	138	172	29	55
1947	1,359	940	126	195	35	63
1948	1,295	827	145	233	32	58
1949	1,098	655	120	234	27	62
1950	1,019	621	130	183	24	61
1951	988	585	148	168	30	57
1952	1,306	832	157	221	34	62
1953	1,173	621	169	279	39	65
1954	984	541	136	220	33	54
1955	935	516	116	223	29	51
1956	1,004	550	124	240	39	51
1957	951	542	140	190	34	45
1958	1,462	983	140	255	32	52
1959 5/	1,128	690	144	209	37	48
1960 6/	1,362	907	121	246	36	52

1/ North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico. 2/ Idaho, Washington and Oregon. 3/ Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri. 4/ Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas. 5/ Preliminary. 6/ August 1 estimate.

carryover of 1,313 million bushels was only 18 million larger than on July 1 last year. The supply also includes an allowance for imports of about 7 million bushels, mostly of feeding quality wheat and wheat for seed.

Domestic disappearance for 1960-61 is now estimated at about 610 million bushels, about the same as a year ago. Any slight increase would probably be a gain in food use, a slight decline in per capita consumption being offset by the increase in population. Seed and feed use are expected to be about the same as in 1959-60.

Exports are tentatively estimated at 525 million bushels, compared with the 508 million exported in 1959-60 and the all-time record level reached in 1956-57 of 550 million. Exports under Government programs will probably account for about two-thirds of the total, about the same proportion as the average of the last 5 years. On the basis of these estimates, a carryover on July 1, 1961 of about 1,550 million bushels would be indicated, around 235 million bushels above July 1 this year, and a new all-time record.

Second Largest Wheat Crop In Prospect; Big Increase In Winter Wheat

Production of all wheat in 1960 was indicated as of August 1 at 1,362 million bushels, 100 million below the 1958 record (table 6). A crop of this size would be 234 million bushels above the crop of 1959 and 270 million above the 1949-58 average. Prospects for all wheat increased 1 percent from July 1, with increased prospects for winter wheat offsetting a decline in prospects for spring wheat. The decline in all spring wheat was shared by both durum and other spring wheat. Prospective yield per seeded acre of 24.1 bushels for all wheat is 1.9 bushels below the 1958 record of 26.0 bushels, but considerably above both last year's yield of 19.4 bushels and the 1949-58 average of 16.5 bushels.

The 1960 indicated winter wheat crop of 1,117 million bushels is 194 million above last year's crop and second to the record of 1,179 million bushels in 1958. The 1949-58 average production for this class of wheat is 834 million bushels. The prospective yield per seeded acre of 25.4 bushels is 4.7 bushels above last year and only 1.5 bushels below the 1958 record.

Production of all spring wheat is now indicated at 245 million bushels, 40 million above last year's small crop but 13 million below the 10-year average. Prospective yield per seeded acre at 19.5 bushels is 4.3 bushels above last year and 4.4 bushels above average.

The durum crop is indicated at 32.7 million bushels, an increase of 12.0 million over last year's small crop and 5.7 million above the 10-year average. The prospective yield per seeded acre for durum is 18.6 bushels, 16 percent above last year's yield and substantially above average.

Table 3 .- Wheat, 1959 crop: Quantities outstanding under reseal and under loan, July 1, 1960

State	1959-crop wheat outstanding 1/		
	Under reseal	Under loan 1/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
California	46	39	85
Colorado	2,589	31	2,620
Idaho	411	73	484
Iowa	---	1	1
Kansas	2,481	19	2,500
Kentucky	---	5	5
Michigan	---	2	2
Minnesota	864	123	987
Missouri	---	5	5
Montana	5,197	1,041	6,238
Nebraska	5,051	50	5,101
New Mexico	---	2	2
New York	---	1	1
North Carolina	---	1	1
North Dakota	4,713	1,196	5,909
Ohio	---	1	1
Oklahoma	49	1	50
Oregon	639	64	703
South Dakota	1,237	403	1,640
Texas	1	1	2
Virginia	---	2	2
Washington	975	66	1,041
Wyoming	312	1	313
Other States 2/	---	2	2
Total 3/	24,565	3,130	27,695

1/ No purchase-agreement wheat outstanding; all transactions were completed by July 1.
2/ Includes wheat under loan, in 1,000 bushels, in the following States: Illinois, 0.7; Indiana, 0.9; and Pennsylvania, 0.7. 3/ Data are from CCC Operating Reports and differ slightly from totals shown in text which are from CCC Fiscal Reports.

Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 4 .- Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, by classes and commodity office areas, July 1, 1960 1/

Class	Kansas City	Dallas	Evanston	Minneapolis	Portland	Maritime Fleet		Total
						Portland	Evanston	
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Hard winter	664,835	211,529	434	32,963	21,139	---	755	931,655
Hard spring	220	---	7,383	159,625	695	---	13,960	181,883
Soft winter	674	374	951	---	13	---	---	2,012
White	267	---	61	195	55,673	8,217	---	64,413
Mixed	1,228	139	148	32	137	---	---	1,684
Durum 2/	---	---	346	8,708	---	---	---	9,054
Balancing item 3/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	+ 8,721
Total	667,224	212,042	9,323	201,523	77,657	8,217	14,715	1,199,422

1/ Includes stocks sold but not delivered.
2/ Includes no red durum.
3/ Balancing item to bring amount reported by classes in line with amount reported in inventory.

Commodity Stabilization Service.

Production of spring wheat other than durum is indicated at 213 million bushels, 29 million above last year and 19 million below the 1949-58 average.

Increased Exports Push Wheat Disappearance to 6 Percent Above 1958-59

Wheat disappearance in the 1959-60 marketing year totaled 1,117 million bushels, 62 million or 6 percent above the 1,055 million a year earlier and 112 million or 11 percent above the 1949-58 average of 1,005 million bushels.

Domestic disappearance at 610 million bushels was down slightly from the 612 million a year earlier, reflecting reduced feeding. Exports (including products in terms of grain) totaled 508 million bushels, 65 million or 15 percent above the 443 million a year earlier, and 139 million or 38 percent above the 1949-58 average of 369 million bushels. A large proportion of exports were again financed under Government export subsidy and foreign aid programs. Table 9 shows exports under the various Government programs, 1948-49 through 1959-60.

Carryover July 1, 1960 New Record; Old-Crop "Free" Supplies Total About 23 Million Bushels

The carryover of old-crop wheat in all positions on July 1, 1960 totaled 1,313.1 million bushels (table 15), slightly larger than the previous record last year of 1,295 million bushels and almost twice the 1949-58 average of 679 million. The size of the carryover of old-crop wheat about equals the size of the estimated 1960 crop.

Of the total carryover of 1,313.1 million bushels of old-crop wheat on July 1, 1960, the CCC owned 1,196.1 million bushels, which were 49.5 million more than a year earlier and 361.2 million more than two years ago. There were also 24.8 million bushels under reseal and 1.6 million still outstanding under loan of the 1959 crop, 28.1 million under extended reseal of the 1958 crop and 4.7 million under re-extended reseal of the 1957 crop. Wheat held by farmers to postpone or avoid payment of penalty for overplanting acreage allotments probably amounted to around 35 million bushels, on the basis of the last available figure as of December 31, 1959 of 35.5 million bushels. This indicates that "free" old-crop wheat supplies on July 1, 1960 totaled about 23 million bushels, which compares with 51 million on July 1 a year earlier.

Table 5 .- Wheat: Estimated supply and distribution by classes, United States, 1956-60 1/

Item	Hard red winter	Soft red winter	Hard red spring	Durum	White	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1956-57						
Carryover, July 1, 1956	691	17	185	7	133	1,033
Production	446	187	178	39	154	1,004
Imports 1/	---	---	8	---	---	8
Supply	1,137	204	371	46	287	2,045
Exports, including shipments 2/	254	60	35	11	193	553
Domestic disappearance 3/	235	134	140	22	52	583
Carryover, June 30, 1957	648	10	196	13	42	909
1957-58						
Carryover, July 1, 1957	648	10	196	13	42	909
Production	425	159	167	40	160	951
Imports 1/	---	---	11	---	---	11
Supply	1,073	169	374	53	202	1,871
Exports, including shipments 2/	220	30	38	1	118	407
Domestic disappearance 3/	240	133	133	27	50	583
Carryover, June 30, 1958	613	6	203	25	34	881
1958-59						
Carryover, July 1, 1958	613	6	203	25	34	881
Production	838	195	233	22	174	1,462
Imports 1/	---	---	8	---	---	8
Supply	1,451	201	444	47	208	2,351
Exports, including shipments 2/	258	43	46	1	99	447
Domestic disappearance 3/	252	137	147	28	45	609
Carryover, June 30, 1959	941	21	251	18	64	1,295
1959-60 4/						
Carryover, July 1, 1959	941	21	251	18	64	1,295
Production	619	163	152	21	173	1,128
Imports 1/	---	---	7	---	---	7
Supply	1,560	184	410	39	237	2,430
Exports, including shipments 2/	290	41	50	1	129	511
Domestic disappearance 3/	269	132	135	25	45	606
Carryover, June 30, 1960	1,001	11	225	13	63	1,313
1960-61 5/						
Carryover, July 1, 1960 4/	1,001	11	225	13	63	1,313
Production	790	195	189	33	155	1,362
Imports 1/	---	---	7	---	---	7
Supply	1,791	206	421	46	218	2,682
Exports, including shipments 2/	279	52	55	1	141	528
Domestic disappearance 3/	259	135	140	27	45	606
Carryover, June 30, 1961	1,253	19	226	18	32	1,548

1/ Excludes imports for milling-in-bond and export as flour. 2/ Includes shipments to Alaska and Hawaii and the U. S. Territories. Includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. 3/ Wheat for food (including military food use at home and abroad), feed, seed and industry. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Imports and distribution are estimated. Production is August indication.

SEE EXPLANATORY NOTE on page 12.

Hard Red Winter July 1, 1960 Carryover Higher; Other Classes Lower

Estimated carryover stocks of wheat, by classes, are shown in table 5. Hard red winter stocks, which represent about 75 percent of all wheat stocks, totaled about 1,001 million bushels, up about 60 million from a year earlier. White wheat at 63 million bushels was about unchanged from last year, while other classes were down. Hard red spring stocks at about 225 million bushels were down 26 million; soft red winter at about 11 million, down 10 million and durum at about 13 million, down 5 million.

Compared with the total carryover of 256 million bushels on July 1, 1952, when wartime demands had drawn wheat stocks down to low levels, the carryover of all wheat July 1, 1960 had increased by 1,057 million bushels. Hard red winter wheat increased during this period by about 904 million bushels, hard red spring by about 108 million and white by about 52 million, not significantly offset by decreases of about 5 million bushels in soft red winter and about 2 million in durum wheat.

Further Increase in Hard Red Winter Wheat Carryover Expected July 1, 1961

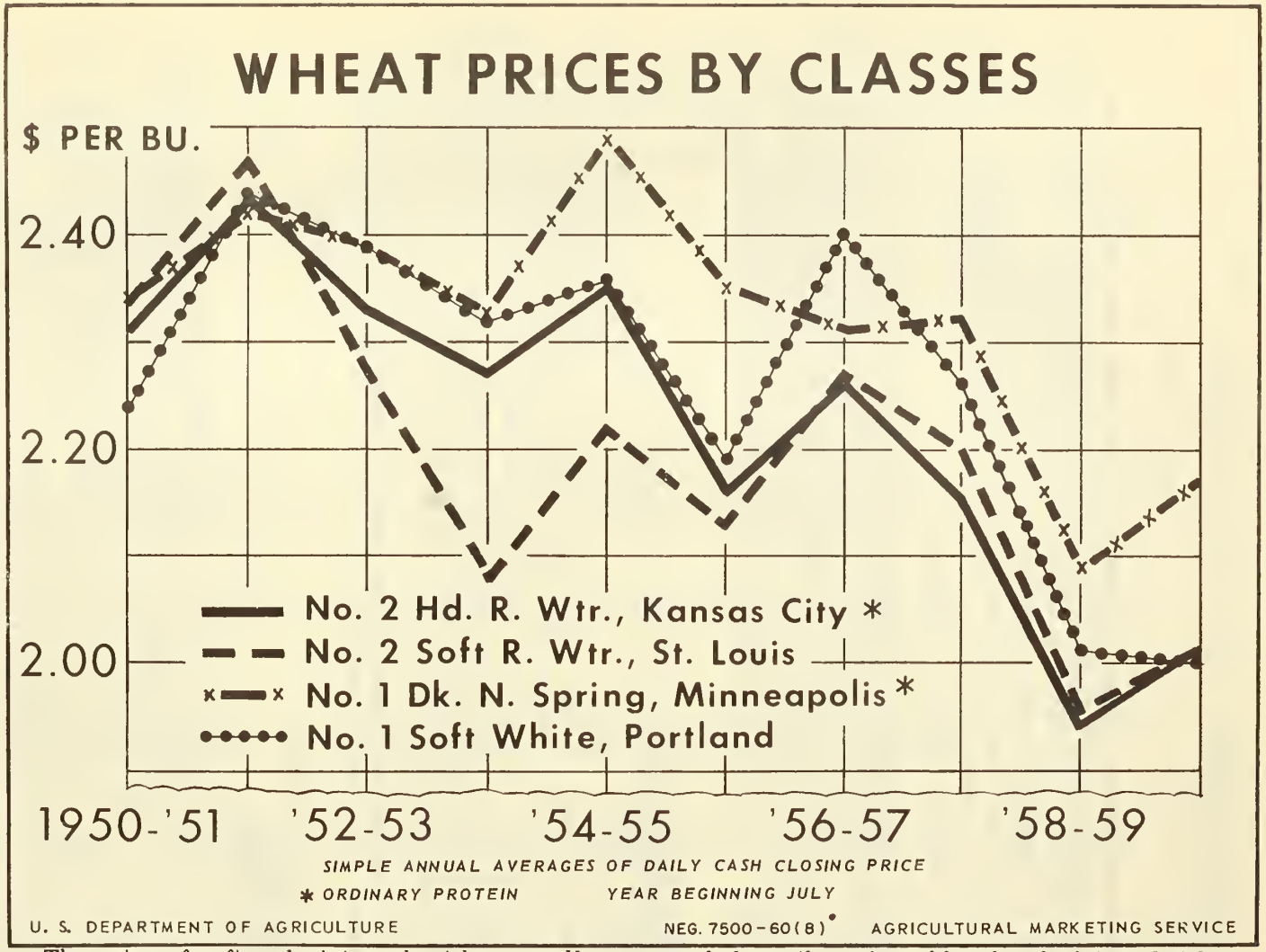
A further increase in the carryover of hard red winter wheat of around 250 million bushels is in prospect on July 1, 1961. Other indications are as follows: The carryover of soft red winter wheat may be increased by 8 million bushels and that of durum by 5 million, from the undesirably low stocks of these two classes carried over this year. The carryover of white wheat may be down about 30 million bushels.

These indications are based on estimated domestic distribution and exports, by classes, as shown in table 5.

Wheat Prices in 1960-61 May Again Average Higher Than Effective Support

The price of No. 2 Hard Red Winter wheat, ordinary protein, at Kansas City reached a low of $1.84 on July 1. The price since has advanced, and on August 19 was $1.93. The strengthening reflects large quantities being placed under the price support program and other withholding of wheat by growers. The low at Kansas City was 23 cents below the announced support, and compares with the average of 25 cents covering 4 of the past 5 years. The price of No. 2 Soft Red Winter at St. Louis reached a low on July 7 of $1.84 also 23 cents below the announced support.

On August 19, prices at the various markets, compared with the effective support (storage deducted) were as follows: No. 2 Soft Red Winter at St. Louis at $1.88 was 11 cents below; No. 2 Hard Red Winter, ordinary protein, at Kansas City at $1.93, 5 cents below; No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein, at Minneapolis at $2.04, 3 cents below and No. 1 Soft White at Portland, 6 cents above.



The price of soft red winter wheat has usually averaged above the price of hard red winter, but large crops of soft red winter resulted in depressed prices of that type in the years 1952-55. In 1959-60, the prices of these two types of wheat averaged the same. The price of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring Wheat at Minneapolis in the past 10 years averaged 10 cents above that of No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City. The price of white wheat at Portland was high relative to other markets in 1956 and 1957 as a result the unusual export demand created largely by the P. L. 480 program at a time when dollar exports to Japan were large.

As in other years, prices in the various markets will advance from their seasonal lows reflecting the influence of the price support program. The 1959-60 price to farmers averaged $1.76, about 5 cents above the average support rate after allowing for storage charges. The price in 1960-61 is again expected to average above the effective support. The support rate for the 1960 crop was announced at $1.78, compared with $1.81 for a year earlier.

Pacific Northwest Supply
Same as Year Earlier; Prices
Above Effective Support

Wheat stocks in all positions in the Pacific Northwest--Oregon, Washington and Northern Idaho--on July 1 were 79.1 million bushels, almost 5 percent above those of a year earlier, but 8 percent below the 1953-57 average. The 1960 wheat crop was unofficially estimated as of August 1 at 105.9 million bushels, 6 percent less than the 1959 crop. The initial supply (carryover and production, but excluding inshipments) totals 185.0 million bushels. This is slightly below the initial supply on July 1, 1959 of 188.7 million bushels, but considerably above the 154.4 million on July 1, 1958. (Table 22.)

Inshipments of wheat, by rail, totaled 41.3 million bushels in 1959-60. A total supply in 1959-60 of about 230.0 million bushels would result when allowance is made for inshipments by rail. On this same basis, the total supply in 1958-59 was 199 million bushels. A large proportion of the inshipments are hard red spring wheat from Montana.

Domestic disappearance in 1959-60 was estimated at 47.1 million bushels, about the same as in 1958-59. Flour milling took about 39.9 million bushels in 1959-60 with the remainder divided about equally between feed and seed.

Inspected exports of wheat as grain from the Pacific Northwest totaled 119.5 million bushels in 1959-60 (table 22). This is substantially above the 83.7 million exported a year earlier. India continued as the largest buyer of Northwest wheat, accounting for 59.7 million bushels. Japan, the second largest buyer, took only half this much. White wheat made up 80 percent of the total exports.

No. 1 Soft White wheat averaged $1.94 per bushel in July 1960, about the same as a year earlier. By contrast, Montana, Dark Northern Spring, 13 percent protein, at Portland averaged $2.36, 15 cents higher than the July price a year ago. On August 19 the price of No. 1 Soft White at Portland was $1.96 per bushel, 5 cents above the effective support ($1.99 less 8 cents for storage charges).

THE OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT IN 1961-62

BACKGROUND - During the 7-year period, 1945-46 through 1951-52, the United States was the leading exporter of wheat, with an annual average of 417 million bushels, 46 percent of the total world trade in wheat. In the previous 10-year period, 1935-36 through 1944-45, exports averaged 54 million bushels, ranging

from 4 million in 1935-36, following the drought years, to 144 million in 1944-45, at the close of World War II.

United States exports of wheat and flour in 1952-53 declined to 318 million bushels, a third below the heavy exports in 1951-52. The 1952 crop in Canada was a record, and her exports in 1952-53 exceeded those from the U. S., as they did in most years before 1945-46. Total world trade in wheat and flour in 1952-53 also declined to about 987 million bushels from an all-time high of 1,066 million in 1951-52. This reflected a record 1952 world wheat crop and larger wheat reserves in importing countries, as well as the effect of truce negotiations in Korea and some easing in international tensions.

The decline in world wheat trade continued through 1953-54, falling to 879 million bushels in that period. The U. S. share also dropped as larger quantities were available in other exporting countries while requirements in major importing countries were less than in 1952-53.

In 1954-55, world wheat trade increased 10 percent to 971 million bushels, and U. S. exports rose 26 percent, from 217 million to 274 million bushels. In 1955-56, world trade reached about 1,065 million bushels, about the same as the 1,066 million in 1951-52. This increase reflected higher economic activity and greater purchasing power in importing countries. In 1956-57, world trade reached about 1,328 million bushels, 25 percent higher than both a year earlier and the former record in 1951-52. The increase reflected decreased domestic supplies in Europe because of winter damage, increased exports from the U. S. under special export programs and increased wheat consumption in some countries. In 1957-58, with improved over-all supplies in several importing countries, world trade declined 10 percent. However, in 1958-59, it increased to 1,308 million bushels, only 2 percent below the 1956-57 record (table 8). In 1959-60 trade is estimated at 1,280 million bushels, slightly down from the previous year.

United States domestic disappearance has also declined from previous record levels. During World War II large quantities of wheat were subsidized for the making of industrial alcohol and to supplement regular feed supplies. Disappearance in continental U. S. during the war years, therefore, reached a high of nearly 1.3 billion bushels in 1943. In peacetime, negligible quantities of wheat are used for alcohol and distilled spirits; feed use currently is about 50 million bushels. Food takes about 495 million bushels, and seed, 65 million resulting in a continental domestic disappearance of around 610 million bushels.

Wheat Referendum Tally Shows 87.4 Percent Favorable

Results of the July 21 referendum in the 39-State commercial wheat-producing area are that 87.4 percent of the farmers participating in the referendum voted in favor of marketing quotas on 1961 wheat. Of the total votes, 156,134 were for (87.4 percent) and 22,584 against (12.6 percent). The preliminary tally, released on July 22, showed 87.3 percent favorable.

Since wheat marketing quotas were proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture last May 11, as in effect on approval by two-thirds or more of farmers voting in the referendum, marketing quotas will be in effect for the 1961 crop. Only growers who had 15 acres or more of wheat for harvest as grain in 1960 in any one of the 39 commercial wheat States were eligible to vote in the referendum for 1961 wheat.

The vote in the 1961 referendum marks the tenth time farmers have voted for marketing quotas on wheat and continued their record of approval. Under the present law, if marketing quotas are not approved, growers receive price support at 50 percent of parity if they comply with acreage allotments, and no support if they do not comply. Grower approval of marketing quotas for crops in the past were as follows: 1941, 81.0 percent; 1942, 82.4 percent; 1954, 87.2 percent; 1955, 73.3 percent; 1956, 77.3 percent; 1957, 87.4 percent; 1958, 86.2 percent; 1959, 84.1 percent and 1960, 80.8 percent.

1961 Wheat Crop May Be Below the 1960 Crop

With the minimum allotment in effect for 1961, it is estimated that about 53 million acres may be harvested. Should the 1956-60 average yield of 23.3 bushels be obtained, a crop of about 1,235 million bushels would be produced. In 1960, the harvested acreage is indicated at 52,995,000 acres and the average yield per harvested acre was 25.7 bushels.

A crop of 1,235 million bushels would be about 9 percent below the 1,362 million indicated for this year but 13 percent above the 1950-59 average of 1,095 million. If domestic disappearance and exports are assumed the same as estimated for 1960-61 (610 million and 525 million bushels, respectively), the carryover July 1, 1962 may be increased about 100 million bushels.

Minimum Support for 1961-Crop Wheat Set at $1.78

The minimum national average support price of $1.78 per bushel for 1961-crop wheat was announced on July 5. This is the same as the 1960 average support price. The average support price for the 1959 crop was $1.81 and for 1958-crop wheat, $1.82. The $1.78-per-bushel minimum average support for 1961-crop wheat is based on the July 1960 modernized parity price of $2.37

Table 6.- All wheat and winter wheat: Acreage, yield and production, United States, 1942-60

Year of harvest	All wheat				Winter wheat			
	Seeded acreage	Seeded but not harvested for grain	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Seeded but not harvested for grain	Yield per seeded acre	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1942	53,000	3,227	18.3	969,381	38,855	2,835	18.1	702,159
1943	55,984	4,629	15.1	843,813	38,515	3,952	14.0	537,476
1944	66,190	6,441	16.0	1,060,111	46,821	5,696	16.1	751,901
1945	69,192	4,025	16.0	1,107,623	50,463	3,439	16.2	816,989
1946	71,578	4,473	16.1	1,152,118	52,227	3,856	16.7	869,592
1947	78,314	3,795	17.4	1,358,911	58,248	3,313	18.2	1,058,976
1948	78,345	5,927	16.5	1,294,911	58,332	5,369	17.0	990,141
1949	83,905	7,995	13.1	1,098,415	61,177	6,763	14.0	858,127
1950	71,287	9,680	14.3	1,019,344	52,399	9,147	14.1	740,637
1951	78,524	16,651	12.6	988,161	56,145	16,052	11.6	650,822
1952	78,645	7,515	16.6	1,306,440	56,997	6,102	18.7	1,065,220
1953	78,931	11,091	14.9	1,173,071	57,087	10,154	15.5	885,032
1954	62,539	8,183	15.7	983,900	46,617	7,399	17.2	801,369
1955	58,241	10,956	16.0	934,731	44,290	10,590	15.9	704,793
1956	60,658	10,874	16.6	1,004,272	44,427	8,873	16.7	740,928
1957	49,852	6,046	19.1	950,662	37,423	5,708	19.0	710,776
1958	56,269	2,865	26.0	1,461,714	43,895	2,544	26.9	1,179,269
1959 1/	58,043	5,019	19.4	1,128,151	44,612	4,089	20.7	923,449
1960 2/	56,595	3,600	24.1	1,361,968	44,030	3,307	25.4	1,116,610

1/ Preliminary. 2/ August indications.

Table 6a.- All spring wheat, durum and other: Acreage, yield and production, United States, 1942-60

Year of harvest	All spring wheat				Durum				Spring other than durum			
	Seeded acreage	Seeded but not harvested for grain	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Seeded but not harvested for grain	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Seeded but not harvested for grain	Yield per seeded acre	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1942	14,145	392	18.9	267,222	2,155	46	19.1	41,236	11,990	346	18.8	225,986
1943	17,469	677	17.5	306,337	2,136	58	15.7	33,505	15,333	619	17.8	272,832
1944	19,369	745	15.9	308,210	2,099	42	14.1	29,666	17,270	703	16.1	278,544
1945	18,729	586	15.5	290,634	2,026	22	16.2	32,840	16,703	564	15.4	257,794
1946	19,351	617	14.6	282,526	2,493	40	14.4	35,836	16,858	577	14.6	246,690
1947	20,066	482	14.9	299,935	2,975	27	14.9	44,328	17,091	455	15.0	255,607
1948	20,013	558	15.2	304,770	3,278	58	13.8	45,142	16,735	500	15.5	259,628
1949	22,728	1,232	10.6	240,288	3,767	197	10.4	39,072	18,961	1,035	10.6	201,216
1950	18,888	531	14.8	278,707	2,918	89	12.8	37,212	15,970	442	15.1	241,495
1951	22,379	599	15.1	337,339	2,586	68	13.4	34,762	19,793	531	15.3	302,577
1952	21,648	1,413	11.1	241,220	2,328	154	9.7	22,493	19,320	1,259	11.3	218,727
1953	21,844	937	13.2	288,039	2,103	238	6.2	12,967	19,741	699	13.9	275,072
1954	15,922	784	11.5	182,531	1,637	328	3.0	4,982	14,285	456	12.4	177,549
1955	13,951	366	16.5	229,938	1,385	37	14.1	19,580	12,566	329	16.7	210,358
1956	16,231	2,001	16.2	263,344	2,481	171	15.5	38,503	13,750	1,830	16.4	224,841
1957	12,429	338	19.3	239,886	2,365	84	16.8	39,680	10,064	254	19.9	200,206
1958	12,374	321	22.8	282,445	932	32	22.9	21,381	11,442	289	22.8	261,064
1959 1/	13,431	930	15.2	204,702	1,283	63	16.1	20,682	12,148	867	15.1	184,020
1960 2/	12,565	293	19.5	245,358	1,756	38	18.6	32,716	10,809	255	19.7	212,642

1/ Preliminary. 2/ August indications.

Table 7.- Wheat, Grade No. 1: Price support rates per bushel, principal terminals, 1954-60

Terminal	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	Hard Red Winter and Soft Red Winter						
Kansas City and Omaha	1/2.54	2.38	2.31	2.32	2.15	2.12	2.08
Chicago	1/2.58	2.38	2.31	2.32	2.15	2.12	2.08
Galveston and Houston	1/2.69	2.53	2.46	2.49	2.34	2.32	2.27
Philadelphia and Baltimore	1/2.67	2.50	2.43	2.44	2.27	2.25	2.20
Albany	1/2.67	2.50	2.43	2.44	2.27	2.25	2.20
	Dark Northern Spring						
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth and Superior	2.57	2.41	2.34	2.36	2.20	2.19	2.15
	Soft White, White Club and Western White						
Portland and Seattle	2.46	2.28	2.21	2.22	2.05	2.03	1.99
Los Angeles and San Francisco	2.52	2.36	2.29	2.30	2.13	2.11	2.07

1/ Rates for Hard Red Winter Wheat; Soft Red Winter, 4 cents less in 1954.

per bushel. This "advance" minimum price will not be reduced; it could be raised if the parity price at the beginning of the 1961 marketing year should be higher.

With marketing quotas approved by producers, the law provides for a variable support level (between 75 and 90 percent of parity) based on the relationship of the estimated total supply of wheat available for the marketing year to a determined normal supply for the year. The "forward pricing" provisions authorize setting a minimum support price in advance of crop planting time, using the latest information and statistics available.

The supply of wheat for the marketing year, beginning July 1, 1961, was estimated on July 1, 1960 to be 196.1 percent of the normal supply. This calls for a minimum 75 percent level of support under the law's supply formula, when marketing quotas are in effect.

Price support will be accomplished through loans on farm- and warehouse-stored wheat and through purchase agreements. Loans and purchase agreements will be available from harvest time through January 31, 1962. In most States, loans will mature on March 31, 1962 and in certain eastern and southern States, loans will mature on February 28, 1962. Loans will be available through county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) offices.

Wheat will not be eligible for support if produced in violation of leases restricting production of surplus crops on Federally-owned land. Wheat to be eligible for support must grade No. 3 or better or may grade No. 4 or 5 on the grading factor of test weight only. Wheat must be of the quality to meet sanitation requirements of the Federal Food and Drug Administration.

Under present legislation, the $50,000 limit on regular price support loans ends this year. The ceiling was set by Congress last year to affect only the 1960 crop. Under the law, CCC could not make nonrecourse loans over $50,000 but growers could get recourse loans from the Government for any excess, provided the loans are repaid within 12 months.

Undesirable Wheat Varieties to Be Discounted Same as in 1960

A discount of 20 cents per bushel to 1961 price support rates for 37 wheat varieties, designated as undesirable because of inferior milling or baking qualities, was announced on August 5. The varieties discounted were unchanged from those announced for the 1960 crop. Discounts to discourage plantings of undesirable wheat varieties were included in the price support programs beginning with the 1956 wheat crop.

The 37 varieties named as undesirable for the 1961 wheat support program follow, by classes: Hard Red Winter - Blue Jacket, Cache (except in Utah and Idaho), Chiefkan, Cimarron, Early Blackhull, Kan King, Kharkof MC 22,New Chief, Pawnee Sel. 33, Purkof, Red Chief, Red Hull, Red Jacket, Stafford, Wasatch

Table 8 .- Wheat and wheat flour: World exports, by principal countries, averages 1900-54, annual 1945-59

Year beginning July	United States 1/		Canada 2/		Australia		Argentina		Other countries 3/		Total world
	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	
	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.	Pct.	Mil. bu.
Average:											
1900-09 4/	155	26.0	38	6.4	26	4.4	84	14.1	293	49.1	596
1910-19 4/	183	27.5	128	19.2	55	8.3	89	13.4	210	31.6	665
1920-29 4/	222	26.4	267	31.8	89	10.5	154	18.4	108	12.9	840
1930-39 4/	75	10.6	201	28.3	114	16.1	130	18.3	190	26.7	710
1945-49	415	47.3	252	28.7	83	9.4	76	8.7	52	5.9	878
1950-54	330	34.1	300	31.0	98	10.1	81	8.4	159	16.4	968
1945	390	45.7	360	42.1	36	4.2	68	8.0	---	---	854
1946	397	51.0	232	29.8	47	6.0	60	7.7	43	5.5	779
1947	485	52.0	209	22.4	96	10.3	102	10.9	41	4.4	933
1948	504	50.8	222	22.4	122	12.3	61	6.1	83	8.4	992
1949	299	36.0	236	28.4	114	13.8	87	10.5	94	11.3	830
1950	366	39.1	221	23.6	127	13.5	103	11.0	120	12.8	937
1951	475	44.6	347	32.5	99	9.3	30	2.8	115	10.8	1,066
1952	317	32.1	392	39.7	99	10.0	29	3.0	150	15.2	987
1953	217	24.7	288	32.8	71	8.1	110	12.5	193	21.9	879
1954	274	28.2	253	26.1	93	9.6	132	13.6	219	22.5	971
1955	346	32.5	289	27.1	102	9.5	115	10.8	213	20.0	1,065
1956	549	41.3	282	21.2	126	9.5	98	7.4	5/273	20.6	5/1,328
1957	403	33.9	316	26.6	61	5.1	77	6.5	333	27.9	1,190
1958	443	33.9	300	22.9	75	5.7	103	7.9	387	29.6	1,308
1959 6/	507	39.6	279	21.8	125	9.8	79	6.2	290	22.6	1,280

1/ Excludes the wheat equivalent of exports of flour milled in bond. Includes principal products other than flour.

2/ Includes imports of "wheat unfit for human consumption" into U.S. from Canada, as follows: 1950-51, 12 million bushels; 1951-52, 30 million bushels; 1952-53, 20 million bushels; 1953-54, 4 million bushels; 1954-55, 3 million bushels; 1955-56, 9 million bushels: 1956-57, 7 million bushels; 1957-58, 10 million bushels; 1958-59, 7 million bushels and 1959-60, estimated at 7 million bushels. Also includes wheat exported to the U. S. which was milled in bond and later exported by the U.S.

3/ Includes U.S.S.R.

4/ Calendar year.

5/ Includes additional estimates of intra-Communist Bloc exports not fully accounted for in previous years.

6/ Preliminary.

(except in Utah, Idaho and Colorado) and Yogo; Hard Red Spring - C.T. 231, Gasser-Henry (except in Wisconsin, Oregon and Washington), Kinney, Premier, Progress, Russell (except in Wisconsin), Spinkcota and Sturgeon; White - Fiftyfold, Florence, Gresson, Rex and Sonora; Soft Red Winter - Kan Queen, Kawvale, Nured and Seabreeze and Durum - Golden Ball, Peliss and Pentad.

These varieties and State exceptions were designated by Agricultural Research Service after consultation with State Agricultural Experiment Station personnel, agronomists, cereal chemists and others on State and Federal staffs.

The undesirable varieties are designated nationally except for Cache, Henry, Russell and Wasatch. Exceptions from discount were made for Cache for production in Utah and Idaho and Wasatch in Utah, Idaho and Colorado because no suitable other varieties are available for use in these areas. In the case of Russell in Wisconsin and Henry in Wisconsin, Oregon and Washington, the exception was made because these varieties fill a specialized milling purpose in these areas.

The 37 varieties designated for 1961 have been found to have distinctly undesirable milling and baking quality. The discount in the support operation is designed to discourage their production and lessen the possibility of U. S. wheat of inferior milling and baking quality finding its way into domestic and export channels. Representatives of crop improvement associations support this action to help improve the over-all quality of U. S. wheat production.

Application of the 20-cents-per-bushel discount to producer support rates will be the same as it was under the 1960 operation. The price support regulations for the 1961 program will continue, as in the past, to provide for producer certification regarding their production of undesirable wheat varieties. Because wheat varieties are difficult to determine from threshed samples, identification of the variety going under price support will be the producer's responsibility based on his knowledge of the varieties he seeded and harvested.

Even though some of the undesirable varieties might have protein content high enough for a premium, no protein premiums will apply to any of the undesirable varieties in determining support loan rates. Similarly, no amber or hard amber durum premiums will apply on undesirable varieties of this class of wheat.

THE WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND - Total supplies of wheat on January 1, 1944 in the four principal exporting countries-- United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina-- were 2,206 million bushels, a record at that time. Wartime depletion of food supplies in importing countries and poor crops in many areas caused greatly increased disappearance from the exporting countries in 1945-47; supplies in January 1947 were down to 1,352 million bushels. They increased to 1,872 million bushels by January 1951, declined to

Table 9.- Wheat, including flour (grain equivalent): Total exports and Government exports by programs, United States, 1948-59

Item	Year beginning July											
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Total exports:	502,559	298,470	365,573	474,715	317,190	216,512	273,634	345,564	548,558	401,762	442,106	506,644
Under Government programs:												
Quantity	376,011	256,790	172,968	159,341	29,605	100,544	158,025	240,700	375,000	245,430	302,116	372,970
Percentage of total	74.8	86.0	47.3	33.6	9.3	46.4	57.7	69.7	68.4	61.1	68.3	73.6
For dollars:												
Quantity	126,548	41,680	192,605	315,374	287,585	115,968	115,609	104,864	173,558	156,332	139,990	133,674
Percentage of total	25.2	14.0	52.7	66.4	90.7	53.6	42.3	30.3	31.6	38.9	31.7	26.4
Government exports by programs:												
P.L. 480 2/												
Title I	---	---	---	---	---	---	23,802	94,300	200,500	178,035	230,820	301,214
Title II	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,991	11,900	12,200	14,290	10,861	10,677
Title III												
Barter 3/	---	---	2,619	16,924	3,938	9,964	46,458	66,700	86,900	9,501	20,154	23,745
Donations 4/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,788	11,735	17,993	20,219	24,349
Marshall Plan 5/	208,503	137,945	138,856	137,163	22,965	89,063	70,811	65,000	63,600	25,611	20,062	12,985
Army Civilian Supply 6/	167,508	118,845	31,493	5,254	2,702	1,517	963	---	---	---	---	---
Total	376,011	256,790	172,968	159,341	29,605	100,544	158,025	240,700	375,000	245,430	302,116	372,970

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Public Law 480, 83rd Congress, as amended.
3/ Includes all exports of wheat and flour under the following authorities: P.L. 806, 80th Congress, CCC Charter Act; P.L. 85, 81st Congress, CCC Charter Act, amended; P.L. 439, 81st Congress, Agricultural Act of 1949; P.L. 480, 83rd Congress, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1954; P.L. 690, 83rd Congress, Agricultural Act of 1954 and P.L. 540, 84th Congress, Agricultural Act of 1956.
4/ Shipments by U. S. charity and relief agencies as authorized under Tital III of P. L. 480, Section 416.
5/ P. L. 472 (4/3/48), Foreign Assistance Act of 1948. Original Act establishing Economic Cooperation Administration (now known as International Cooperation Administration, P. L. 665, Section 402). Includes, in part, exports under Greek-Turkish Aid, China Aid, Yugoslav, India and Pakistan Relief programs. In most years data represent procurement authorizations, and are not strictly comparable in time to actual exports of wheat and wheat flour.
6/ Shipments for civilian feeding in occupied areas.

Grain and Feed Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

1,669 million a year later and then rose 36 percent to a record 2,274 million bushels in January 1953 as a result of large crops in each of the 4 countries in 1952.

In the next 4 years, supplies rose 30 percent to a record 2,966 million bushels on January 1, 1957. On January 1, 1958, supplies declined 9 percent to 2,700 million bushels, reflecting smaller 1957 harvests in each of the countries. On January 1, 1959, supplies again increased, rising 17 percent to a new record of 3,160 million bushels, resulting largely from the increase in United States supplies. And on January 1, 1960, they dropped slightly to 3,138 million bushels, reflecting decreases in stocks in Canada and Argentina offsetting increases in the United States and Australia. Stocks in the four countries more than doubled in the 13 years from the 1,352 million bushels in 1947.

World Wheat Trade Prospects Up in 1960-61 1/

Current prospects for world wheat trade in 1960-61 indicate an increase over the year just ended. The primary basis for the expected rise of possibly 30 to 50 million bushels is the increased import requirements of Europe and Asia. Crop conditions in most of the countries of Europe-- especially in France, Spain and Italy-- are less favorable than last year. Although larger crops are forecast for Asia, the usual large import requirements exist in India and Pakistan.

World trade in wheat in 1959-60, on the basis of preliminary tabulations, amounted to 1,280 million bushels, down 28 million from 1958-59. This reduction in trade was due primarily to the decline in imports of about 50 million bushels by European countries. Last year the wheat crop was large and quality good in most areas of Europe.

Exportable supplies in 1960-61 from France are below last year, by about 30 million bushels. Spain and Italy, listed as exporters under the International Wheat Agreement, will be on a net import basis this season. Italy has already purchased, for delivery by November, over 15 million bushels of hard red winter and durum wheats from the United States and Canada. The smaller production, estimated for much of Europe in 1960, indicates the probability of increased import requirements for hard wheat needed to blend with the domestic soft wheats.

Exportable supplies in the traditional principal exporting countries will be above last year and at a new record. Supplies in North America are at a new record high due primarily to the large crop in the United States.

1/ Prepared in the Grain Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 10.- Wheat: Supplies available for export and carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, July 1, 1949-60

Item	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Total season supplies 1/					
1948-49	1,492	459	261	217	2,429
1949-50	1,408	468	244	237	2,357
1950-51	1,456	579	228	228	2,491
1951-52	1,420	743	97	179	2,439
1952-53	1,584	919	285	216	3,004
1953-54	1,784	1,018	300	236	3,338
1954-55	1,922	951	343	264	3,480
1955-56	1,981	1,056	281	290	3,608
1956-57	2,045	1,153	317	222	3,737
1957-58	1,871	1,120	283	141	3,415
1958-59	2,350	1,011	315	233	3,909
1959-60 2/	2,430	963	274	263	3,930
Domestic disappearance for 12 months					
1948-49	681	125	138	78	1,022
1949-50	684	131	128	72	1,015
1950-51	690	149	113	80	1,032
1951-52	689	170	88	81	1,028
1952-53	661	150	131	76	1,018
1953-54	634	144	128	77	983
1954-55	611	162	122	69	964
1955-56	601	167	129	76	973
1956-57	587	161	148	80	976
1957-58	587	159	138	69	953
1958-59	612	168	158	69	1,007
1959-60 2/	609	160	157	74	1,000
Exports beginning of season to June 30 3/					
1948-49	504	208	46	70	828
1949-50	299	208	65	66	638
1950-51	366	209	68	74	717
1951-52	475	313	4	47	839
1952-53	318	341	29	64	752
1953-54	217	234	58	35	544
1954-55	275	232	78	62	647
1955-56	346	281	60	65	752
1956-57	549	239	61	63	912
1957-58	403	295	39	25	762
1958-59	443	275	67	50	835
1959-60 2/	508	260	48	69	885
Balance on July 1 for export and carryover					
1949	307	126	77	69	579
1950	425	129	51	99	704
1951	400	221	47	74	742
1952	256	260	5	51	572
1953	605	428	125	76	1,234
1954	933	640	114	124	1,811
1955	1,036	557	143	133	1,869
1956	1,034	608	92	149	1,883
1957	909	753	108	79	1,849
1958	881	666	106	47	1,700
1959	1,295	568	90	114	2,067
1960 2/	1,313	543	69	120	2,045

1/ Carryover stocks and production, except for U.S. which includes imports. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Season begins July 1 for United States, August 1 for Canada and December 1 for Argentina and Australia. United States exports include flour and other products in wheat equivalent.

Canadian supplies will also be above last year. Exportable supplies in Argentina and the U.S.S.R. may be about the same as the year before. The outlook for Australia is for increased supplies available for export.

Very substantial wheat exports to Asia, especially India, are expected this season because of sales for foreign currencies and barter transactions. Exports to Pakistan and Egypt will also be large. Brazil has, as usual, large import requirements this year but large quantities may not move until late in the marketing year.

Exports from the U.S.S.R. and Argentina are likely to be at last year's levels while French exports are expected to be below last year. The combined effect of larger import demand and about average supplies in other exporting countries may mean that the increase in exports from 30 to 50 million bushels will come from the United States and Canada and Australia. Most of this increase will be in cash sales to Europe. Increases in exports to other areas of the world will depend on the special efforts to expand shipments under credit or foreign-currency financing programs.

Large July 1 Supplies in Principal Exporting Countries

Supplies of wheat available for export and carryover in the 4 principal exporting countries--United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia--on July 1 totaled 2,045 million bushels. This is only 22 million bushels below last year's record supply (table 10). Supplies in the United States continue to rise, while in Canada and Argentina they have trended down in recent years. Supplies in Australia declined in 1957 and 1958 but increased in 1959 and 1960. Almost two-thirds of the July 1 supply available in these 4 countries are in the United States.

Prospects for Near-Record 1960 Wheat Crop 2/

The outlook is for a world wheat crop second only to the 1958 record. Though it is too early for firm estimates in many countries, especially in the Southern Hemisphere, preliminary prospects are that the 1960 world production may be about 5 percent above the large 1959 harvest of 8.1 billion bushels. The increase is mainly in North America and Asia. Gains there are partly offset by smaller crops in Europe.

Reductions in a number of European countries will mean increased import requirements for that area. Italy and Spain have somewhat smaller outturns this year--although both are listed as exporters under the International Wheat Agreement, they seem likely to be net importers this season. Italy has already purchased substantial quantities of North American wheat. France, also an exporter, has a reduced crop and will have a smaller supply available for export.

2/ From Foreign Crops and Markets August 25, 1960.

A smaller harvest than last year in parts of Eastern Europe indicates that import requirements there may be larger this season. The Soviet Union is expecting another large crop, probably at the 1959 level; exports from that crop were substantial. Conditions vary in Asia but most of the larger producing countries have better crops than last year. Seeding is just being completed in the Southern Hemisphere, thus forecasts may change as the season advances.

Record supplies are indicated for the principal wheat exporting countries mainly because of a record supply in the United States, where a supply of 2.7 billion bushels is estimated. Canada's supply appears to be about a billion bushels, slightly above the supply for 1959-60. The two Southern Hemisphere exporters, Argentina and Australia start their new marketing year December 1, so the outlook is not yet firm, but it appears that supplies may be about the same as for 1959-60 in Argentina and a little larger in Australia.

North America's 1960 wheat crop, estimated at 1.9 billion bushels, is the second largest of record and about 20 percent larger than the 1959 total. Most of the increase is in the United States, though Canada's crop also is expected to be larger than last year. Canada's first official estimate is scheduled for release August 31. Acreage is about the same as last year but yield prospects are better. The crop in Mexico is reported to be slightly smaller than last year.

In Western Europe conditions were generally less favorable than in 1959 and smaller crops are reported for most countries. The United Kingdom and West Germany are exceptions, both having slightly larger wheat crops than in 1959. Substantially smaller harvests are reported for France, Italy and Spain. Preliminary reports indicate that the total for Western Europe may be about 8 percent less than the large 1959 production.

Prospects in Eastern Europe appear less favorable than at this time last year except in Yugoslavia. That country is reporting a repetition of last year's record outturn. The total for Eastern Europe, however, is expected to be well below the high total of a year ago.

The outlook is for another large wheat crop in the Soviet Union though not up to the 1958 record. Spring wheat acreage was increased by 8 million acres, according to Soviet reports. This increase is partly offset, however, by winter-killed wheat acreage which had to be ploughed up and replanted to spring grains. Present indications are that total wheat production is about the same as in 1959.

Information available for Asia suggests that the total wheat production this year will be somewhat larger than last year. India, Pakistan and Japan each report slightly larger harvests and Turkey reports a substantially larger crop. Definite information on mainland China is not available, but scattered reports point to a larger crop than last year.

Little definite information on Africa's crop is available but it seems likely that the total may be about at the 1959 level.

The growing season is just beginning in South America, and growing conditions throughout the season will determine the final outcome. Since late June, needed rains were received in most areas of Argentina and growing conditions are improved.

The current outlook is good in Australia, and a larger harvest than last year is expected. Very good conditions in Western Australia, South Australia and Victoria lead to expectations of record crops in those States. In New South Wales and Queensland, seeding was delayed by dry weather but good rains since have improved prospects. If spring rains are ample, average or better crops should be harvested in these States.

NOTE for table 5, page 12.-

Figures by classes are not based on survery or enumeration data and are therefore only approximations. Estimated stocks on farms and in interior mills, elevators and warehouses, by kinds, are assumed to be present in about the same proportion as produced; the classes within kinds are established on the basis of the quinquennial wheat-variety surveys. Commercial stocks and CCC inventories are reported by classes. Exports by classes are estimated on the basis of "inspection for export" for wheat as grain and on the basis of the area from which exports are made for flour.

NOTE for table 21, page 35.-

1/ Includes flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. 2/ Prior to 1937 some new wheat included; beginning with 1937 only old-crop wheat is shown in all stocks positions. The figure for July 1, 1937, including the new wheat, is 102.8 million bushels, which is used as year-end carryover in the 1936-37 marketing year. 3/ Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. They exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export. 4/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement, not at the time of shipment overseas. 5/Exports as here used in addition to commercial exports of wheat, flour and other wheat products, include U.S.D.A. flour procurement rather than deliveries for export. Beginning with 1941-42, actual exports, including those for civilian feeding in occupied areas (deliveries for export) of wheat, flour and other wheat products, in million bushels, were as follows: 27.9; 27.8; 42.6; 144.4; 390.6; 397.4; 485.9; 504.0; 299.1; 366.1; 475.3; 317.8; 217.0; 274.4; 346.3; 549.5; 443.3 and 507.9. 6/ To Alaska, Hawaii and U.S. Territories; partly estimated. 7/ Includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. 8/ Preliminary. 9/ For the period July-December 1955, known disappearance from the July 1 supply, without an allowance for quantities fed,is about 12 million bushels larger than that indicated by January 1 stocks. This discrepancy may be accounted for by possible inexactness in data, including some duplication in stocks reported in the various positions by different agencies. This discrepancy also occurred in the July-December 1957 period by 8 million bushels.

Table 11.- Wheat and rye: Cash closing prices and support prices at terminal markets, specified months and days, 1959 and 1960

Commodity, market and grade	Cash closing prices								1960-crop support prices	
	Monthly average				Daily range				Effective	Terminal
	July 1959	April 1960	May 1960	June 1960	July 1960	August 18, 1959	August 11, 1960	August 18, 1960	August 18, 1960	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Wheat:										
Chicago:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	1.99	2.21	2.12	1.94	1.93	2.00-2.03	1.96-1.97	1.95-1.96	1.99	2.07
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	1.90	2.11	2.07	1.91	1.85	1.91-1.92	1.89	1.88	1.99	2.07
St. Louis:										
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	1.89	2.15	2.04	1.91	1.86	1.91-1.95	1.86-1.91	1.85-1.90	1.99	2.07
Kansas City:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, ordinary protein	1.89	2.08	1.99	1.93	1.88	1.92-1.94	1.91-1.92	1.92-1.93	1.99	2.07
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, 13 percent protein	2.04	2.14	2.08	2.03	2.01	2.00-2.13	1.97-2.10	1.98-2.10	2.01	2.09
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	1.89	2.08	1.99	1.93	1.88	1.92-1.94	1.91-1.92	1.91-1.92	1.99	2.07
Fort Worth:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	2.24	2.44	2.31	2.16	2.19	2.22-2.34	2.20-2.27	2.21-2.28	2/2.18	2/2.26
Minneapolis:										
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein	2.13	2.19	2.21	2.21	2.17	2.12	2.05-2.11	2.04-2.06	2.07	2.15
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 13 percent protein	2.23	2.22	2.23	2.24	2.21	2.16-2.19	2.08-2.15	2.07-2.10	2.10	2.18
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 15 percent protein	2.32	2.25	2.26	2.27	2.26	2.22-2.25	2.12-2.19	2.11-2.16	2.13	2.21
No. 2 Hard Amber Durum	2.41	2.48	2.43	2.40	2.36	2.46-2.48	2.35-2.37	2.30-2.33	2.16	2.24
Portland:										
No. 1 Hard White, 12 percent protein	2.03	2.11	2.07	2.06	2.05	2.01-2.05	2.06-2.08	2.06-2.08	3/1.94	3/2.02
No. 1 Soft White	1.96	2.10	2.05	1.99	1.94	1.89-1.90	1.96	1.97	1.91	1.99
Toledo:										
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	1.82	2.05	2.00	1.88	1.74	1.80-1.81	1.77-1.78	1.77-1.78	---	---
No. 2 Soft White	1.82	2.07	2.07	1.91	1.77	1.78-1.79	1.85-1.86	1.85-1.86	---	---
Rye:										
Minneapolis: No. 2	1.19	1.17	1.17	1.14	1.09	1.18-1.25	1.05-1.08	1.04-1.07	1.03	1.12

1/ Cash grain closing prices are not the range of cash sales during the day but are on-track cash prices established at the close of the market. The terminal rate is a rate used in determining the effective support price for grain in terminal storage or in transit to terminal and for calculating most county price support rates. The effective support price is the established terminal support rate for grain received by rail minus the deduction for storage as of the date shown. A comparison of the above effective price support rate and the current cash closing price is an indication of whether the market price is above or below the support rate provided the location of the grain is on track at the specified terminals. The monthly average price is the simple average of the daily closing prices.

2/ Galveston effective and terminal support price. The cash price at Fort Worth is usually backed by paid-in freight which will carry it to Galveston. Therefore, cash prices at Fort Worth may usually be compared with the effective support price at Galveston. A terminal support price is not established for Fort Worth.

3/ Applies only to the varieties Baart and Bluestem of the sub-class Hard White.

Table 12.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price per bushel, specified markets and dates, 1959-60

Month and date	All classes and grades, six market		No. 2 Dark Hard and Hard Winter, Kansas City		No. 1 Dark N. Spring, Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum, Minneapolis		No. 2 Soft Red Winter, St. Louis		No. 1 Soft White, Portland 1/	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month												
June	2.12	2.17	1.92	1.95	2.31	2.28	2.43	2.39	1.77	2/1.82	2.00	1.98
July	2.09	2.02	1.94	1.89	2.30	2.29	2.42	2.37	1.80	1.78	1.95	1.94
Week ended												
June 24	2.03	2.17	1.90	1.87	2.32	2.27	2.43	2.39	1.78	---	1.99	1.97
July 1	2.03	2.09	1.90	1.84	2.34	2.29	2.43	2.37	1.77	---	1.98	1.94
8	2.06	2.04	1.94	1.89	2.33	2.28	2.43	2.38	1.82	1.80	1.97	1.94
15	2.06	2.02	1.92	1.89	2.36	2.32	2.42	2.36	1.76	1.80	1.94	1.94
22	2.15	2.00	1.97	1.89	2.33	2.30	2.41	2.35	1.85	1.76	1.94	1.94
29	2.15	2.04	1.97	1.90	2.21	2.25	2.42	2.36	3/1.86	1.78	1.93	1.96
August 5	2.18	2.07	1.98	1.91	2.21	2.14	2.42	2.37	1.90	1.81	1.92	1.96
12	2.24	2.11	2.00	1.93	2.26	2.13	3/2.48	2.37	3/1.82	3/1.74	1.90	1.96
19	2.25	n.a.	2.00	1.93	2.24	2.12	2.48	2.34	2/1.81	1.86	1.90	1.96

1/ Average of daily cash quotations.
2/ One car.
3/ Two cars.

Table 13.- Wheat: Average closing price per bushel of September futures, specified markets and dates, 1959-60

Month and date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1959	1960	1959	1960	1959	1960
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month						
June	1.88	1.87	1.88	1.88	2.04	2.06
July	1.90	1.85	1.90	1.90	2.08	2.07
Week ended						
June 24	1.90	1.85	1.90	1.87	2.06	2.06
July 1	1.91	1.86	1.90	1.87	2.07	2.06
8	1.92	1.86	1.91	1.89	2.06	2.06
15	1.90	1.85	1.89	1.91	2.07	2.07
22	1.90	1.84	1.89	1.90	2.08	2.08
29	1.90	1.84	1.90	1.89	2.10	2.08
August 5	1.90	1.86	1.92	1.92	2.11	2.07
12	1.90	1.86	1.93	1.92	2.14	2.09
19	1.90	1.85	1.92	1.92	2.14	2.08

Table 14.- Wheat: Price per bushel in 3 exporting countries, Fridays, nearest mid-month, January-August 1960; weekly, June-August 1960

Date (Friday)	Hard Spring		Hard Winter,	Soft	
	No. 1 Dark Northern at Duluth 1/	No. 2 Manitoba Northern at Fort William 2/ 3/	No. 1 at Galveston 4/	No. 1 White at Portland 1/	Australia 3/
	(United States)	(Canada)	(United States)	(United States)	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Mid-month					
January 15	2.17	1.71	2.26	2.02	5/1.48
February 12	2.17	1.71	2.32	2.04	5/1.49
March 18	2.18	1.70	2.35	2.06	5/1.49
April 14	2.20	1.70	2.34	2.11	---
May 13	2.21	1.67	2.24	2.04	---
June 17	2.22	1.67	2.08	1.98	5/1.50
July 15	2.20	1.65	2.10	1.94	---
August 12	2.07	1.65	2.14	1.96	---
Weekly					
June 24	2.22	1.67	2.06	1.96	---
July 1	2.17	1.66	2.06	1.93	---
8	2.19	1.65	2.09	1.94	---
22	2.19	1.65	2.10	1.95	---
29	2.08	1.65	2.10	1.96	---
August 5	2.08	1.65	2.13	1.96	---
19	2.04	1.65	2.15	1.96	---

1/ Spot or to arrive. 2/ Fort William quotation is in store. 3/ Sales to noncontract countries. Converted to United States currency. 4/ F.o.b. ship. CCC selling price for immediate delivery. 5/ Australian Wheat Board basic selling price for f.a.q. bulk wheat, f.o.b. basis, reported for January, February, March and June. Prices not reported for April and May or for any date later than June.

Table 15.- Wheat: Stocks in the United States on July 1, 1954-60

Stocks in position	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 1/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Farm 2/	103,162	40,644	67,246	59,896	50,867	114,937	97,306
Interior mills, elevators and warehouses 2/ 3/	345,096	412,387	443,676	379,162	447,128	695,241	740,548
Terminals (commercial) 4/	310,715	380,409	332,323	313,481	304,782	403,845	411,976
Merchant mills and mill elevators 5/	63,829	60,144	64,741	65,257	6/	6/	6/
Commodity Credit Corporation 7/	110,704	142,594	125,429	91,010	78,270	81,067	63,227
Total	933,506	1,036,178	1,033,415	908,806	881,047	1,295,090	1,313,057

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimates of Crop Reporting Board.
3/ All off-farm storage not otherwise designated.
4/ Commercial stocks reported by Grain Division, AMS, 44 Terminal cities.
5/ Mills reporting to the Bureau of the Census on millings and stocks of flour.
6/ Included with "interior mills, elevators and warehouses".
7/ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC; other wheat owned by CCC as well as wheat outstanding under loan is included in the estimates by positions.

Table 16.- Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, by positions, by States, July 1, 1960 1/

State	Bin sites	Terminals, elevators and warehouses 2/	Maritime Fleet	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Maine	---	40	---	40
Massachusetts	---	158	---	158
New York	---	6,222	7,396	13,618
New Jersey	---	68	---	68
Pennsylvania	---	562	---	562
Ohio	---	13	---	13
Indiana	---	2	---	2
Illinois	---	87	---	87
Michigan	---	2	---	2
Wisconsin	---	24,011	---	24,011
Minnesota	765	62,864	---	63,629
Iowa	---	1,644	---	1,644
Missouri	220	34,787	---	35,007
North Dakota	9,185	45,896	---	55,081
South Dakota	8,597	25,893	---	34,490
Nebraska	789	148,018	---	148,807
Kansas	13,087	415,490	---	428,577
Maryland	---	1,538	---	1,538
Virginia	---	398	7,319	7,717
North Carolina	---	13	---	13
South Carolina	---	5	---	5
Georgia	---	2	---	2
Tennessee	---	2,417	---	2,417
Alabama	---	172	---	172
Arkansas	---	4,270	---	4,270
Louisiana	---	9,172	---	9,172
Oklahoma	---	88,955	---	88,955
Texas	---	105,065	---	105,065
Montana	6,942	19,788	---	26,730
Idaho	---	6,028	---	6,028
Wyoming	---	2,265	---	2,265
Colorado	710	29,754	---	30,464
New Mexico	---	1,971	---	1,971
Utah	---	1,639	---	1,639
Washington	---	42,406	---	42,406
Oregon	---	18,113	8,217	26,330
California	---	4,084	---	4,084
Areas in transit 3/				
Dallas	---	---	---	3,724
Kansas City	---	---	---	23,381
Minneapolis	---	---	---	2,510
Portland	---	---	---	2,768
U.S. total	40,295	1,103,812	22,932	1,199,422

1/ Includes stocks sold but not delivered. 2/ Includes terminals, subterminals, country elevators, warehouses, etc. 3/ Moved from official weight points and has not been unloaded or sold.

Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 17.- Wheat: CCC sales or other disposition, July-June 1959-60 and July 1960

Item	July 1, 1959-June 30, 1960	July 1-29, 1960
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Domestic Sales and Dispositions		
By CSS Commodity Offices		
Nonstorable country warehouse	3,481	204
Nonstorable track and terminal	5,252	161
Statutory minimum 1/	5,805	654
Other domestic	485	10
Donations	20	8
By ASC County Offices		
Nonstorable bin site	5	1
Statutory minimum 1/	1,621	123
Total domestic	16,669	1,161
Export Sales and Dispositions		
GR-345 and GR-368 2/	92,309	13,665
Barter	26,041	866
GSM credit 3/	471	3
Other export	919	1,653
Donations	9,469	292
Total export	129,209	16,479
Total dispositions	145,878	17,640

1/ For unrestricted domestic use.
2/ Sales under payment-in-kind program.
3/ General Sales Manager's Credit Program; CCC sales made at the next export price.

Table 18 .- Wheat: Inspections for export, by classes and coastal areas, July-June 1958-59 and 1959-60

Coastal area	Hard red spring	Hard red winter	Soft red winter	White	Mixed and durum 1/	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
	July-June 1958-59					
Lake Ports	2,414	200	756	884	44	2/4,298
Atlantic	17,749	27,163	30,674	23,355	1,765	100,706
Gulf	11,524	147,703	8,225	18	1,584	169,054
Pacific	312	18,880	---	68,144	---	87,336
Total	31,999	193,946	39,655	92,401	3,393	361,394
	July-June 1959-60					
Lake Ports	11,368	96	642	2,209	---	2/14,315
Atlantic	14,344	18,936	23,238	18,341	702	75,561
Gulf	7,809	177,085	13,093	---	64	198,051
Pacific	2,323	19,580	---	102,483	---	124,386
Total	35,744	215,697	36,973	123,033	766	412,213

1/ All mixed wheat; no durum. 2/ Includes quantities shipped to Canada for transshipment to European ports.

Table 19.- Flour, wheat: Supply and distribution, U.S., year beginning July, 1935-59

Year beginning July	Production (commercial and noncommercial) 1/	Imports of dutiable flour, semolina, and products	Breakfast food production in the milling industry (deduct)	Total flour supply	Exports: Flour: Commercial 2/	Exports: Flour: Department of Agriculture 3/	Exports: Other products 4/	Shipments to Territories	Military 5/	Civilian consumption: Total	Civilian consumption: Per capita
	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	Lb.
1935	211,774	65	77	211,762	6,513	---	73	1,178	---	203,998	159.7
1936	215,224	95	81	215,238	7,680	---	88	1,230	--	206,240	160.5
1937	215,685	27	83	215,629	9,781	---	88	1,340	---	204,420	158.0
1938	223,134	23	83	223,074	13,009	---	111	1,163	---	208,791	160.1
1939	220,666	61	83	220,644	12,777	---	134	1,399	---	206,334	156.9
1940	220,945	58	83	220,920	12,404	---	79	1,404	---	207,033	156.8
1941	217,777	76	83	217,770	8,013	2,002	100	1,707	6,734	199,214	150.6
1942	236,016	42	85	235,973	6,824	5,607	625	2,253	10,524	210,140	161.9
1943	244,836	68	85	244,819	10,245	6,083	881	1,231	23,405	202,974	157.6
1944	260,708	86	85	260,709	13,105	2,767	931	1,738	43,060	199,108	154.7
1945	270,928	38	87	270,879	27,134	16,643	2,892	1,798	18,704	203,708	151.5
1946	306,455	9	87	306,377	55,906	20,328	1,504	1,653	20,027	206,959	146.9
1947	288,124	11	88	288,047	38,004	18,949	2,849	1,644	21,046	205,555	142.6
1948	261,776	81	88	261,769	37,892	4,581	410	1,566	17,027	200,293	136.8
1949	228,103	47	88	228,062	17,188	3,352	239	1,648	2,223	203,412	136.5
1950	230,195	11	88	230,118	19,949	2,156	217	1,587	4,227	201,982	134.0
1951	228,340	65	88	228,317	19,405	879	229	1,652	4,906	201,246	132.1
1952	226,469	72	88	226,453	19,685	607	247	1,589	4,444	199,881	129.0
1953	221,542	91	88	221,545	14,889	691	228	1,634	4,598	199,505	126.5
1954	225,563	94	88	225,569	19,886	479	317	1,646	3,821	199,420	124.1
1955	226,488	98	99	226,498	21,003	595	304	1,617	3,519	199,460	121.7
1956	237,950	93	88	237,955	26,226	6/5,296	433	1,675	3,689	200,636	120.1
1957	241,149	107	88	241,168	24,913	6/9,321	515	1,622	3,274	201,523	118.5
1958	248,331	121	88	248,364	26,359	6/8,893	518	1,646	3,171	207,777	120.1
1959 7/	251,137	160	88	251,209	29,260	6/10,420	528	1,350	2,804	206,847	117.5

1/ Commercial production of flour (reported by Census) includes flour milled in bond plus the estimated flour equivalent of farm wheat ground for flour or exchanged for flour for farm household use as reported by AMS. 2/ Includes milled-in-bond flour made from imported wheat. 3/ U.S.D.A. procurement for export other than supplies for civilian relief feeding in occupied areas. 4/ Commercial deliveries for export including U.S.D.A. procurement. 5/ Includes other products in terms of flour in addition to flour per se. Includes supplies for civilian relief feeding in occupied areas as well as those for direct use of U. S. Armed Forces. 6/ Includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. 7/ Preliminary.

Table 20.- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, July-December and January-June periods, 1949-60 1/

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance								
					Continental United States					Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Total
	Stocks 2/	Production	Imports 3/	Total	Processed for food	Seed	Industrial	Feed	Total				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1949													
July-Dec.	307,285	1,098,415	182	1,405,882	250,517	57,123	100	24,105	331,845	102,543	69,248	1,938	505,574
Jan.-June	900,308	---	2,055	902,363	233,665	23,728	92	87,153	344,638	20,983	109,965	2,063	477,649
1950													
July-Dec.	424,714	1,019,344	2,243	1,446,301	247,206	60,724	98	18,085	326,113	16,566	99,299	1,827	443,805
Jan.-June	1,002,496	---	9,676	1,012,172	232,344	27,180	94	90,723	350,341	24,701	235,214	2,045	612,301
1951													
July-Dec.	399,871	988,161	17,434	1,405,466	246,254	61,793	727	16,824	325,598	9,371	214,608	1,998	551,575
Jan.-June	853,891	---	14,175	868,066	234,830	26,402	203	85,577	347,012	7,343	255,739	1,994	612,088
1952													
July-Dec.	255,978	1,306,440	17,669	1,580,087	245,371	61,891	73	743	308,078	6,307	154,436	1,818	470,639
Jan.-June	1,109,448	---	3,933	1,113,381	228,242	27,200	102	81,737	337,281	7,313	161,216	2,027	507,837
1953													
July-Dec.	605,544	1,173,071	1,581	1,780,196	243,728	49,329	101	36,567	329,725	6,154	108,047	2,029	445,955
Jan.-June	1,334,241	---	3,956	1,338,197	228,934	20,149	77	40,070	289,230	5,880	107,657	1,924	404,691
1954													
July-Dec.	933,506	983,900	885	1,918,291	244,239	47,781	64	15,519	307,603	5,258	122,286	1,939	437,086
Jan.-June	1,481,205	---	3,312	1,484,517	228,810	17,000	166	44,555	290,531	4,624	151,133	2,051	448,339
1955													
July-Dec.	1,036,178	934,731	3,174	1,974,083	242,736	48,215	202	9/-11,836	279,317	3,926	121,987	1,903	407,133
Jan.-June	1,566,950	---	6,759	1,573,709	226,727	19,467	476	63,036	309,706	4,287	7/224,286	2,015	540,294
1956													
July-Dec.	1,033,415	1,004,272	3,043	2,040,730	241,666	42,620	291	12,648	297,225	4,657	7/248,210	1,960	552,052
Jan.-June	1,488,678	---	4,740	1,493,418	228,122	15,129	206	33,769	277,226	3,979	7/301,327	2,080	584,612
1957													
July-Dec.	908,806	950,662	5,263	1,864,731	241,642	48,100	182	9/-7,956	281,968	3,463	7/194,760	1,880	482,071
Jan.-June	1,382,660	---	5,684	1,388,344	230,842	15,096	94	46,967	292,999	4,142	7/208,158	1,998	507,297
1958													
July-Dec.	881,047	1,461,714	3,047	2,345,808	247,299	48,800	58	18,528	314,685	3,749	7/204,815	2,100	525,349
Jan.-June	1,820,459	---	4,722	1,825,181	234,063	16,322	56	35,713	286,154	3,623	7/238,484	1,830	530,091
1959 8/													
July-Dec.	1,295,090	1,128,151	2,976	2,426,217	248,000	48,400	39	42,192	338,631	3,110	7/205,363	1,335	548,439
Jan.-June	1,877,778	---	4,224	1,882,002	233,927	15,668	48	11,220	260,863	3,412	7/302,495	2,175	568,945
1960 8/													
July-Dec.	1,313,057	1,361,968											

See table 27 for footnotes.

Table 21.- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1935-60 1/

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance								
					Continental United States					Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Total
	Carryover 2/	Production	Imports 3/	Total	Processed for food	Seed	Industrial	Feed	Total				
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1935	145,889	628,227	34,748	808,864	490,067	87,479	55	83,343	660,944	---	4,440	3,047	668,431
1936	140,433	629,880	34,616	804,929	493,327	95,896	59	100,149	689,431	---	9,584	3,072	702,087
1937	83,167	873,914	746	957,827	489,440	93,060	69	114,856	697,425	---	103,889	3,406	804,720
1938	153,107	919,913	347	1,073,367	496,189	74,225	103	141,690	712,207	---	108,082	3,063	823,352
1939	250,015	741,210	332	991,557	488,758	72,946	89	101,127	662,920	---	45,258	3,658	711,836
1940	279,721	814,646	3,562	1,097,929	489,422	74,351	100	111,772	675,645	---	33,866	3,685	713,196
1941	384,733	941,970	3,704	1,330,407	472,906	62,490	1,676	114,254	651,326	16,133	27,774	4,399	699,632
1942	630,775	969,381	1,127	1,601,283	494,971	65,487	54,437	305,771	920,666	25,245	30,960	5,515	982,386
1943	618,897	843,813	136,448	1,599,158	477,287	77,351	108,125	511,233	1,173,996	62,762	42,734	3,111	1,282,603
1944	316,555	1,060,111	42,384	1,419,050	472,675	80,463	83,132	300,095	936,365	150,147	49,106	4,252	1,139,870
1945	279,180	1,107,623	2,037	1,388,840	473,733	82,006	21,302	296,548	873,589	90,883	320,025	4,257	1,288,754
1946	100,086	1,152,118	84	1,252,288	479,361	86,823	58	177,525	743,767	92,459	328,045	4,180	1,168,451
1947	83,837	1,358,911	149	1,442,897	484,060	91,094	693	178,309	754,156	148,613	340,221	3,964	1,246,954
1948	195,943	1,294,911	1,530	1,492,384	471,483	95,015	193	105,348	672,039	181,518	327,827	3,715	1,185,099
1949	307,285	1,098,415	2,237	1,407,937	484,182	80,851	192	111,258	676,483	123,526	179,213	4,001	983,223
1950	424,714	1,019,344	11,919	1,455,977	479,550	87,904	192	108,808	676,454	41,267	334,513	3,872	1,056,106
1951	399,871	988,161	31,609	1,419,641	481,084	88,195	930	102,401	672,610	16,714	470,347	3,992	1,163,663
1952	255,978	1,306,440	21,602	1,584,020	473,613	89,091	175	82,480	645,359	13,620	315,652	3,845	978,476
1953	605,544	1,173,071	5,537	1,784,152	472,662	69,478	178	76,637	618,955	12,034	215,704	3,953	850,646
1954	933,506	983,900	4,197	1,921,603	473,049	64,781	230	60,074	598,134	9,882	273,419	3,990	885,425
1955	1,036,178	934,731	9,933	1,980,842	469,463	67,682	678	51,200	589,023	8,213	7/346,273	3,918	947,427
1956	1,033,415	1,004,272	7,783	2,045,470	469,788	57,749	497	46,417	574,451	8,636	7/549,537	4,040	1,136,664
1957	908,806	950,662	10,947	1,870,415	472,484	63,196	276	39,011	574,967	7,605	7/402,918	3,878	989,368
1958	881,047	1,461,714	7,769	2,350,530	481,362	65,122	114	54,241	600,839	7,372	7/443,299	3,930	1,055,440
1959 8/	1,295,090	1,128,151	7,200	2,430,441	481,927	64,068	87	53,412	599,494	6,522	7/507,858	3,510	1,117,384
1960 8/	1,313,057	1,361,968											

See page 27 for footnotes.

Table 22.- Wheat: Supply and distribution, Pacific Northwest, (Oregon, Washington and Northern Idaho), 1955-60

Item	Year beginning July					
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/	1960 1/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Supply						
Carryover, July 1						
Stocks on farms	2,838	1,939	779	1,187	2,795	2,803
Stocks off farms	128,420	133,021	54,751	44,266	72,761	76,276
Total	131,258	134,960	55,530	45,453	75,556	79,079
Production	88,184	95,041	108,574	108,947	113,082	2/105,900
Inshipments 3/	30,861	61,110	39,539	44,253	41,321	
Total supply	250,303	291,111	203,643	198,653	229,959	
Distribution						
Disappearance						
Used for seed	4,373	3,530	3,744	3,791	3,690	
Milled for flour	36,156	36,299	38,844	38,945	2/39,866	
Used for feed 4/	4,996	4,672	4,173	4,402	3,590	
Total	45,525	44,501	46,761	47,138	47,146	
Rail shipments of grain	2,871	1,663	1,337	790	2/787	
Exports of grain 5/	63,520	196,529	117,911	83,667	119,497	
Total disappearance	111,916	242,693	166,009	131,595	167,430	
Carryover, June 30	134,960	55,530	45,453	75,556	79,079	
Total distribution	246,876	298,223	211,462	207,151	246,509	
Difference, unaccounted 6/	+3,427	-7,112	-7,819	-8,498	-16,550	

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Partly estimated.
3/ Grain, only. Imports included with inshipments.
4/ Includes an estimate of wheat purchased for feed by farmers from other farmers, but does not include "wheat, mixed feed" or other wheat residuals commonly used in prepared feeds.
5/ Inspected exports, grain only.
6/ Difference between total supplies and total distribution due to unrecorded truck inshipments and unknown errors in the estimates. Minus sign indicates total distribution exceeds total supply.

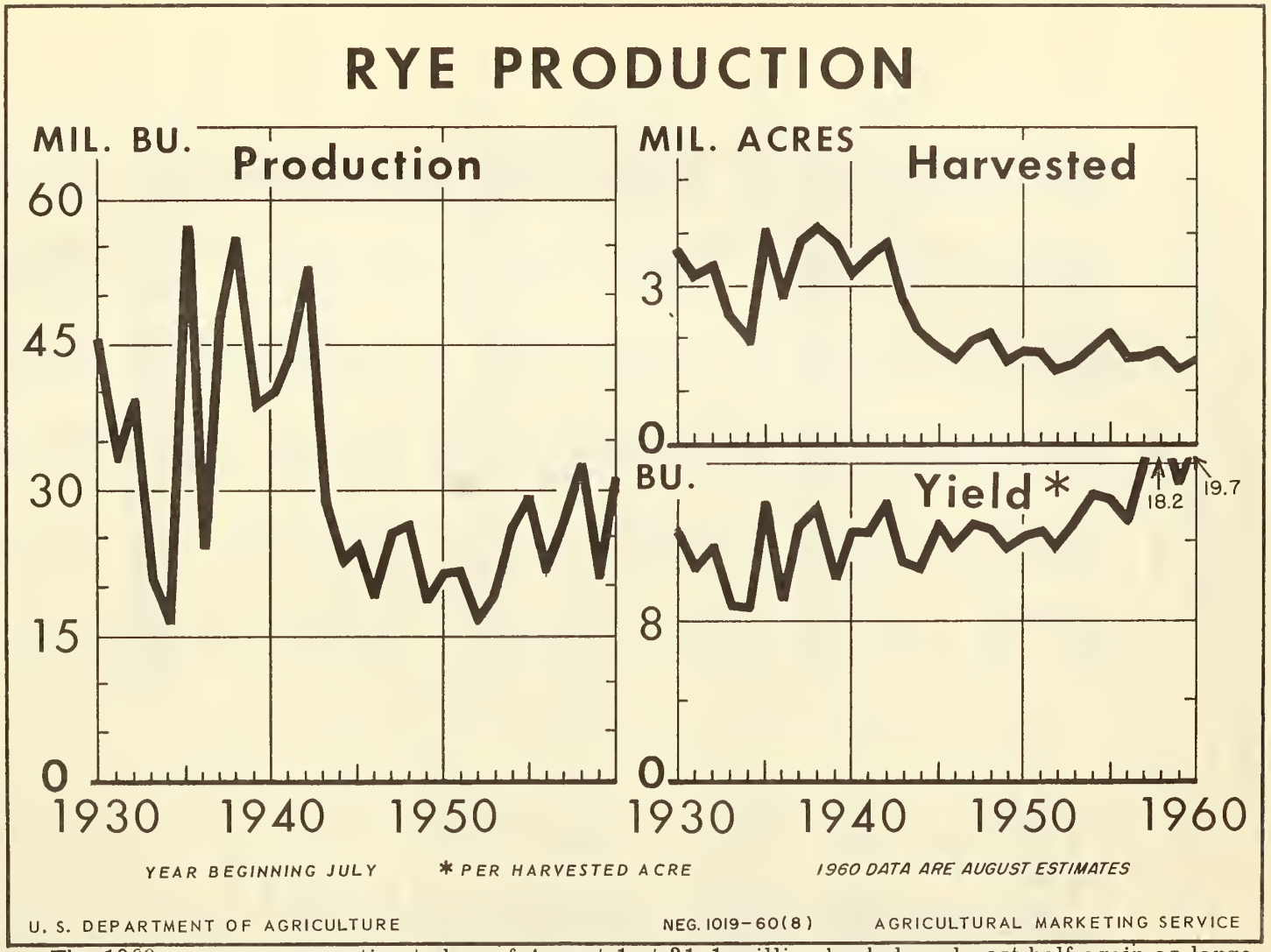
Data made possible by the Research and Marketing Administration, Northwest Wheat Project carried on jointly by the Oregon Wheat Commission, Washington State Department of Agriculture, and Agricultural Estimates, Agricultural Marketing Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Table 23.- Wheat and flour: United States exports, by country of destination, July-June, 1958-59 and 1959-60

Country of destination	July-June 1958-59			July-June 1959-60		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada	719	208	927	2,100	124	2,224
British West Indies	30	3,048	3,078	63	2,094	2,157
Central America	1,466	4,058	5,524	2,281	3,710	5,991
Cuba	4,436	3,469	7,905	5,861	3,034	8,895
Haiti	763	301	1,064	1,362	70	1,432
Bolivia	—	566	566	—	1,994	1,994
Brazil	17,471	—	17,471	33,713	50	33,763
British Guiana	—	1,024	1,024	3	1,070	1,073
Colombia	3,843	1,244	5,087	1,840	836	2,676
Peru	6,529	549	7,078	4,640	329	4,969
Uruguay	—	—	—	8,076	26	8,102
Venezuela	3,739	2,410	6,149	7,675	353	8,028
Others	691	2,460	3,151	1,468	2,876	4,344
Total	39,687	19,337	59,024	69,082	16,566	85,648
Europe:						
Austria	1,136	154	1,290	1,285	13	1,298
Belgium-Luxembourg	4,819	19	4,838	3,286	18	3,304
Denmark	1,266	—	1,266	719	1	720
France	2,669	12	2,681	—	4	4
Germany, West	15,882	466	16,348	9,637	551	10,188
Greece	1,692	1,327	3,019	129	1,993	2,122
Italy	—	5,422	5,422	546	6,703	7,249
Netherlands	9,276	3,647	12,923	7,396	4,263	11,659
Norway	4,075	768	4,843	2,173	482	2,655
Poland	9,499	256	9,755	26,600	724	27,324
Sweden	2,189	34	2,223	75	43	118
United Kingdom	22,766	3,230	25,996	22,142	895	23,037
Yugoslavia	30,729	3,347	34,076	8,999	3,307	12,306
Others	2,690	785	3,475	1,916	2,030	3,946
Total	108,688	19,467	128,155	84,903	21,027	105,930
Asia:						
Ceylon	—	3,214	3,214	--	2,778	2,778
India	122,321	45	122,366	115,411	132	115,543
Indonesia	—	1	1	10	4,357	4,367
Israel	7,605	185	7,790	7,934	182	8,116
Japan	31,550	2,694	34,244	30,242	3,282	33,524
Jordan	367	592	959	2,220	783	3,003
Korea	7,341	2,136	9,477	12,166	1,871	14,037
Lebanon	2,521	2,072	4,593	884	2,671	3,555
Pakistan	18,151	274	18,425	33,167	305	33,472
Philippines	912	6,982	7,894	2,164	4,067	6,231
South Arabia	56	2,544	2,600	46	2,917	2,963
Syria	—	25	25	2,574	3	2,577
Taiwan (Formosa)	5,801	880	6,681	9,351	559	9,910
Turkey	1,003	—	1,003	13,664	48	13,712
Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia	—	3,317	3,317	2/	2,421	2,421
Others	2,315	2,170	4,485	906	2,338	3,244
Total	199,943	27,131	227,074	230,739	28,714	259,453
Africa:						
Algeria	1,487	61	1,548	4	170	174
Canary Islands	—	2	2	2,532	4	2,536
Egypt	6,681	8,843	15,524	20,001	18,561	38,562
Ghana	—	1,354	1,354	—	1,028	1,028
Libya	129	167	296	1,217	278	1,495
Morocco	128	291	419	1,808	609	2,417
Nigeria	—	2,085	2,085	—	2,518	2,518
Tunisia	1,987	23	2,010	3,180	37	3,217
Union of South Africa	1,504	—	1,504	1,095	2/	1,095
Others	1,313	1,766	3,079	1,261	1,258	2,519
Total	13,229	14,592	27,821	31,098	24,463	55,561
Oceania	—	32	32	--	52	52
World total	361,547	80,559	442,106	415,822	90,822	506,644

1/ Wholly of U.S. wheat (grain equivalent). 2/ Less than 500 bushels.

Source: Bureau of the Census.



The 1960 rye crop was estimated as of August 1 at 31.1 million bushels, almost half again as large as the 21.5 million produced last year and a third above the 1949-58 average of 23.2 million. The estimated 1.58 million acres for harvest as grain, however, is only 10 percent above last year and 6 percent below the 10-year average. The larger rye crop results primarily from the all-time record yield of 19.7 bushels per harvested acre. This yield, which is 1.5 bushels above the previous record in 1958, is 4.6 bushels above last year, and 6.0 bushels above the 1949-50 average.

THE RYE SITUATION

SUMMARY

The total supply of rye in 1960-61 is estimated at 44.0 million bushels, 15 percent above last year but about the same as the 1954-58 average. The increase in this year's supply is due to the larger indicated 1960 crop--50 percent larger than last year. The large crop reflects a record yield of 19.7 bushels per harvested acre.

Domestic disappearance of rye may total 26.0 million bushels, somewhat above the 23.4 million last year. This estimated disappearance allows for a slight increase in feeding; other uses expected to remain at about last year's level. The July 1, 1961 carryover would be about 13 million bushels, about 25 percent larger than the 10.4 million on hand July 1 this year.

Even with the large crop in prospect for 1960, prices have been above the support level, though below a year ago. On August 19, the price of No. 2 Rye at Minneapolis was $1.06 per bushel, 3 cents above the effective support but 16 cents below the $1.22 of that date a year earlier.

1959-60 Supply and Disappearance Both Slightly Below Average

The supply of rye in 1959-60 totaled 38.4 million bushels, consisting of the 1959 crop of 21.5 million, the July 1, 1959 carryover of 12.7 million and imports of 4.2 million (table 24). The total supply was 15 percent below the 45.3 million bushels a year earlier and 9 percent below the 1953-57 average of 42.1 million.

Domestic disappearance in 1959-60 totaled 23.4 million bushels compared with 24.1 million in 1958-59 and the 1953-57 average of 24.3 million. Each of the individual items making up domestic disappearance--food, feed, seed, and alcohol and distilled spirits--have been relatively stable in recent years. Exports in 1959-60 amounted to 4.6 million bushels, 3.9 million below 1958-59 and less than half of the record 1956-57 exports of 10.7 million bushels. Exports during 1953-57 averaged 4.9 million bushels varying from 7,422 bushels in 1953-54 to the record 10,704,486 bushels in 1956-57. Total disappearance in 1959-60 was 28.0 million bushels, 14 percent less than the 32.6 million in 1958-59 but only 4 percent below the 1953-57 average of 29.2 million bushels.

Record Yield Results in Large Rye Crop

The 1960 rye crop was indicated as of August 1 at 31.1 million bushels, almost half again as large as the 21.5 million produced last year and a third above the 1949-58 average of 23.2 million (table 29). The estimated 1.58

Table 24 .- Rye: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1934-60

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance						
					Domestic						
	Carryover 1/	Production	Imports	Total	Food 2/	Feed 3/	Seed	Alcohol, spirits	Total	Exports 4/	Total
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1934	14.9	16.3	11.2	42.4	8.0	4.8	8.6	10.2	31.6	5/	31.6
1935	10.8	56.9	2.3	70.0	6.9	21.8	8.7	12.9	50.3	5/	50.3
1936	19.7	24.2	4.0	47.9	7.0	13.9	10.0	11.6	42.5	0.2	42.7
1937	5.2	48.9	5/	54.1	5.9	17.9	9.1	6.1	39.0	6.6	45.6
1938	8.5	56.0	5/	64.5	6.8	19.8	9.7	5.5	41.8	.8	42.6
1939	21.9	38.6	5/	60.5	7.0	20.2	7.4	5.6	40.2	.7	40.9
1940	19.6	39.7	1.4	60.7	7.1	19.9	8.1	6.7	41.8	.2	42.0
1941	18.7	43.9	8.8	71.4	7.8	19.3	8.3	6.9	42.3	5/	42.3
1942	29.1	52.9	1.5	83.5	8.3	27.2	6.8	2.1	44.4	.5	44.9
1943	47.1	28.7	8.3	84.1	8.7	33.5	5.8	4.5	52.5	.6	53.1
1944	31.0	22.5	4.1	57.6	7.8	17.4	5.4	11.7	42.3	3.1	45.4
1945	12.2	23.7	2.0	37.9	6.7	8.8	4.5	8.3	28.3	7.2	35.5
1946	2.4	18.5	1.6	22.5	4.5	6.0	4.9	4.2	19.6	.6	20.2
1947	2.3	25.5	5/	27.8	4.6	5.6	5.0	6.6	21.8	2.7	24.5
1948	3.3	25.9	6.8	36.0	4.7	6.5	4.4	6.7	22.3	5.4	27.7
1949	8.3	18.1	9.0	35.4	4.7	5.7	4.8	4.9	20.1	5.8	25.9
1950	9.5	21.4	3.1	34.0	5.2	5.4	4.8	7.7	23.1	5.9	29.0
1951	5.0	21.5	1.3	27.8	5.4	5.6	4.1	4.2	19.3	4.6	23.9
1952	3.9	16.1	5.6	25.6	5.2	6.6	4.3	2.9	19.0	.3	19.3
1953	6.3	18.9	13.4	38.6	5.0	8.3	5.2	5.1	23.6	5/	23.6
1954	15.0	25.9	3.5	44.4	5.1	8.5	6.7	4.7	25.0	3.0	28.0
1955	16.4	29.1	3.4	48.9	5.1	9.3	6.2	4.6	25.2	7.0	32.2
1956	16.7	21.2	3.4	41.3	4.8	8.6	6.0	4.6	24.0	10.7	34.7
1957	6.6	27.2	3.3	37.1	4.7	8.9	6.0	4.2	23.8	3.5	27.3
1958	9.8	32.2	3.3	45.3	4.5	8.8	5.5	5.3	24.1	8.5	32.6
1959 6/	12.7	21.5	4.2	38.4	4.6	7.4	5.7	5.7	23.4	4.6	28.0
1960 7/	10.4	31.1	2.5	44.0	5.0	9.0	6.0	6.0	26.0	5.0	31.0

1/ Farm and terminal stocks, 1934-42; beginning 1943, interior mill, elevator and warehouse stocks; and beginning 1953, stocks owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by CCC. The figure for July 1, 1943, 38.6 million bushels, excluding interior mill, elevator and warehouse stocks, was used in computing 1942-43 disappearance. 2/Calculated from trade sources, 1934-44;from Bureau of the Census, 1945 to date. 3/ Residual item. 4/ Includes flour. 5/ Less than 50,000 bushels. 6/Preliminary. 7/ Projected.

million acres for harvest as grain, however, is only 10 percent above last year and 6 percent below the 10-year average. The indicated larger rye crop results primarily from the all-time record yield of 19.7 bushels per harvested acre. This yield would be 4.6 bushels above last year and 6.0 bushels above the 1949-58 average. The previous record was in 1958 with a yield of 18.2 bushels.

North Dakota and South Dakota, the principal producing States, account for 39 percent of the indicated 1960 production, with record yields estimated for both States. In four of the seven other States producing more than one million bushels--Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and Oklahoma--record high yields are also indicated. In the remaining three--Minnesota, Nebraska and Washington--yields are near-record highs.

The crop matured under favorable conditions and most of it was cut, swathed or combined by August 1.

Expected 1960-61 Disappearance And July 1, 1961 Carryover To Be Higher

Carryover stocks of old-crop rye in all positions on July 1, 1960 were 10.4 million bushels, about 18 percent below both the carryover a year earlier and the 1954-58 average. The CCC owned about 5 million bushels of rye on July 1, 1960, about 50 percent of the total stocks.

The carryover of 10.4 million bushels along with the indicated production of 31.1 million and imports of 2.5 million make a total supply of 44.0 million. This would be 15 percent above the supply in 1959-60 of 38.4 million bushels, but about the same as the 1954-58 average of 43.5 million.

Domestic disappearance of rye in 1960-61 may be somewhat above the 23.4 million bushels of 1959-60. The large increase in the 1960 crop over that of 1959 may result in some increase in feeding. Assuming that feeding of rye increases to 9 million bushels, over a million more than in 1959-60, and that food and exports each take 5 million and seed and industry each take 6 million, about the same as in most recent years, total disappearance would be about 31 million bushels. This would leave a carryover on July 1, 1961 of about 13 million bushels, about 25 percent larger than the carryover on July 1 this year and about the same as the average carryover in 1954-58.

Rye Prices Remain Above Support

The price received by farmers for rye in mid-July averaged 91 cents, down 15 cents from a month earlier and down 11 cents from a year earlier.

On August 19, the price of No. 2 Rye at Minneapolis was $1.06 per bushel, compared with $1.07 on July 18 and $1.22 in mid-August a year earlier. The weighted average price of No. 2 Rye at Minneapolis for 1959-60 was $1.24 per bushel, the same as in 1958-59. The 1953-57 annual average was $1.27 per bushel.

Table 25.- Rye: CCC-owned stocks, by positions, by States, July 1, 1960 1/

State	Bin sites	Terminals, elevators and warehouses 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
New York	---	8	8
Pennsylvania	---	25	25
Wisconsin	---	296	296
Minnesota	9	1,284	1,293
Iowa	---	5	5
Missouri	---	46	46
North Dakota	168	269	437
South Dakota	334	1,240	1,574
Nebraska	12	118	130
Kansas	1	165	166
Montana	5	15	20
Idaho	---	3/	3/
Wyoming	---	2	2
Colorado	---	3/	3/
Washington	---	193	193
Oregon	---	6	6
Areas in transit 4/			
Minneapolis	---	---	749
Portland	---	---	81
U.S. Total	529	3,672	5,031

1/ Including stocks sold but not delivered.
2/ Includes terminals, subterminals, country elevators, warehouses, etc.
3/ Less than 500 bushels.
4/ Moved from official weight points and has not been unloaded or sold.

Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 26.- Rye: Average price per bushel at Minneapolis, and price received by farmers, United States and selected States, July 1960 with comparisons

Month	No. 2 at Minneapolis 1/	Received by farmers					
		Minnesota	North Dakota	South Dakota	Nebraska	United States
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1944-53, July average	1.70	1.57	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.51
1954, July	1.25	.96	.85	.90	.89	.99
1955, July	1.04	.86	.74	.80	.92	.90
1956, July	1.33	1.05	.94	.98	.98	1.09
1957, July	1.25	1.03	.94	.98	.93	1.06
1958, July	1.22	.93	.82	.85	.82	.96
1959, July	1.24	.93	.82	.87	.86	1.02
1960						
April	1.16	.91	.83	.88	.88	.93
May	1.17	.91	.82	.88	.88	.91
June	1.15	.89	.82	.86	.87	1.06
July	1.08	.86	.76	.79	.80	.91

1/ Weighted by carlot sales.

The 1960 national average support rate is 90 cents per bushel, the same as prevailed in 1959. In 1959-60, the season average price received by farmers was 99 cents per bushel, 9 cents above the support rate. In mid-July, the price received by farmers was 91 cents, only a cent above the national average support level.

The price of No. 2 Rye at Minneapolis on August 19 at $1.06 was 3 cents above the Minneapolis effective support of $1.03 ($1.12 terminal support less 9 cents for storage) (table 11).

Quantities of 1959 rye delivered to CCC through June 30, 1960 totaled only 0.6 million bushels, considerably less than the 5.4 million of 1958-crop rye delivered a year earlier. Total deliveries of 1958-crop rye to CCC were 7.3 million bushels. On July 1, 1960 there were only 0.1 million bushels of rye outstanding under loan.

Rye Imports Limited to 2.4 Million Bushels In 1960-61

Imports of rye for grain were limited by Presidential proclamation on August 5, 1959 to 3.3 million bushels for each of the 1959-60 and 1960-61 marketing years. The proclamation also stipulated that any amount imported over the annual quota in 1959-60 would be deducted from the 1960-61 quota. Between July 1 and August 5, 1959 no quota was in effect and imports totaled 2.7 million bushels during this period. Both the 120,000-bushel quota for August 5-31, 1959 and the 1,382,138-bushel quota for September 1, 1959 to June 30, 1960 were filled. Thus, in 1959-60, 4.2 million bushels were imported from the total of 6.6 million bushels allowed for the 2 years. Only 2.4 million will be licensed for 1960-61. As in previous years, all but 2 percent of the quota is allotted to Canada. Actual imports may exceed the quota, as restrictions do not apply to imports of certified or registered seed rye.

Imports of rye were limited to 3.3 million bushels for each of the 2 years beginning July 1, 1957 and July 1, 1958 by Presidential proclamation issued June 27, 1957. Imports had previously been limited at this same rate beginning April 1, 1954.

Table 27 .- Rye: National price supports with comparisons, quantities under support programs, deliveries to CCC and CCC inventories, 1939-60

Year beginning July	National average support rate per bushel (grower level)	Price per bushel						Under support programs				Deliveries to CCC	Stocks owned by CCC on June 30
		Season average received by farmers 1/		No. 2 at Minneapolis 2/				Loans	Purchase agreements	Total			
				Season average		July average				Quantity	Percentage of production		
		Actual	Above support	Actual	Above support 3/	Actual	Above support 3/						
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1939	0.35	0.44	0.09	0.56	0.21	0.43	0.08	---	---	1,500	3.9	452	11
1940	.35	.40	.05	.51	.16	.44	.09	---	---	4,247	10.7	947	79
1941	.49	.52	.03	.65	.16	.55	.06	---	---	2,451	5.6	748	19
1942	.60	.58	-.02	.73	.13	.61	.01	---	---	5,244	9.9	48	4/551
1943	.75	.98	.23	1.08	.33	1.01	.26	---	---	132	.5	---	4/116
1944	.75	1.09	.34	1.22	.47	1.13	.38	---	---	59	.3	---	4
1945	.75	1.36	.61	1.72	.97	1.53	.78	---	---	19	.1	---	---
1946	5/	1.94	5/	2.55	5/	2.09	5/	---	---	5/	5/	5/	5/
1947	5/	2.28	5/	2.65	5/	2.54	5/	---	---	5/	5/	5/	5/
1948	1.29	1.43	.14	1.58	.11	1.78	.31	755	667	1,422	5.5	1,096	778
1949	1.27	1.20	-.07	1.42	-.04	1.45	-.01	853	369	1,222	6.8	888	515
1950	1.28	1.31	.03	1.62	.14	1.48	0	1,240	55	1,295	6.1	7	142
1951	1.30	1.52	.22	1.79	.29	1.79	.29	500	25	525	2.4	1	85
1952	1.42	1.72	.30	1.91	.29	1.97	.35	136	49	185	1.1	129	110
1953	1.43	1.29	-.14	1.23	-.41	1.27	-.37	4,469	1,002	5,471	29.0	5,621	2,519
1954	1.43	1.21	-.22	1.32	-.32	1.25	-.39	6,122	1,152	7,274	28.0	7,477	6,454
1955	1.18	1.06	-.12	1.10	-.29	1.04	-.35	10,742	2,009	12,751	43.9	13,180	11,361
1956	1.27	1.15	-.12	1.41	-.09	1.33	-.17	2,603	566	3,169	15.0	3,042	3,846
1957	1.18	1.07	-.11	1.30	-.10	1.25	-.15	6,599	1,066	7,665	28.1	7,580	6,091
1958	1.10	1.02	-.10	1.24	-.10	1.22	-.12	8,710	1,438	10,148	31.5	7,339	6,600
1959 6/	.90	.99	-.09	1.24	.11	1.24	.11	916	241	1,157	5.4	7/587	5,318
1960 6/	.90					1.08	-.04						

1/ Weighted by sales.
2/ Weighted by carlot sales.
3/ Support rates at Minneapolis, 1939-47, are the same as the National average; annual beginning with 1948, in dollars, are: 1.47, 1.46, 1.48, 1.50, 1.62, 1.64, 1.64, 1.39, 1.50, 1.40, 1.34, 1.13 and 1.12 for 1960.
4/ Mostly supply program. Records do not show price support and supply separately.
5/ No program.
6/ Preliminary.
7/ Deliveries through June 30, 1960.

Table 28.- Rye: Supply and disappearance, United States, July-December and January-June periods, 1949-60

Period	Supply				Disappearance						
					Domestic						
	Stocks 1/	Production	Imports	Total	Food 2/	Feed 3/	Seed	Alcohol, spirits	Total	Exports 4/	Total
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1949											
July-Dec.	8,265	18,102	7,436	33,803	2,438	4,396	4,472	2,003	13,309	3,288	16,597
Jan.-June	17,206	---	1,571	18,777	2,300	1,187	388	2,859	6,734	2,522	9,256
1950											
July-Dec.	9,521	21,403	2,319	33,243	2,629	2,864	4,438	4,012	13,943	836	14,779
Jan.-June	18,464	---	726	19,190	2,571	2,487	386	3,644	9,088	5,092	14,180
1951											
July-Dec.	5,010	21,517	835	27,362	2,668	2,263	3,927	2,348	11,206	423	11,629
Jan.-June	15,733	---	507	16,240	2,722	3,214	342	1,860	8,138	4,165	12,303
1952											
July-Dec.	3,937	16,146	1,638	21,721	2,641	4,300	4,294	935	12,170	316	12,486
Jan.-June	9,235	---	3,926	13,161	2,574	2,014	372	1,927	6,887	4	6,891
1953											
July-Dec.	6,270	18,894	11,941	37,105	2,582	5,302	5,206	2,307	15,397	1	15,398
Jan.-June	21,707	---	1,527	23,234	2,447	2,532	453	2,807	8,239	7	8,246
1954											
July-Dec.	14,988	25,935	3,446	44,369	2,557	5,661	6,432	2,278	16,928	1,068	17,996
Jan.-June	26,373	---	2	26,375	2,546	2,466	558	2,441	8,011	1,947	9,958
1955											
July-Dec.	16,417	29,055	3,376	48,848	2,557	6,399	5,712	2,220	16,888	3,380	20,268
Jan.-June	28,580	---	17	28,597	2,488	2,889	497	2,409	8,283	3,649	11,932
1956											
July-Dec.	16,665	21,155	3,419	41,239	2,453	5,355	5,536	1,915	15,259	7,007	22,266
Jan.-June	18,973	---	1	18,974	2,357	3,214	482	2,625	8,678	3,697	12,375
1957											
July-Dec.	6,599	27,243	3,255	37,097	2,367	5,046	5,559	1,814	14,786	2,539	17,325
Jan.-June	19,772	---	---	19,772	2,303	3,829	483	2,390	9,005	995	10,000
1958											
July-Dec.	9,772	32,186	3,254	45,212	2,325	4,815	5,084	2,263	14,487	6,294	20,781
Jan.-June	24,431	---	---	24,431	2,183	3,957	443	3,026	9,609	2,171	11,780
1959 5/											
July-Dec.	12,651	21,495	3,757	37,903	2,309	4,966	5,280	2,251	14,806	3,235	18,041
Jan.-June	19,862	---	465	20,327	2,262	2,434	459	3,381	8,536	1,388	9,924
1960 5/											
July- Dec.	10,403	31,084									

1/ Includes stocks in interior mills, elevators and warehouses, stocks on farms, in terminals and beginning 1953, stocks owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by CCC. 2/ From Bureau of the Census. 3/ Residual item. 4/ Includes flour. 5/ Preliminary.

Table 29.- Rye: Acreage, yield and production, United States, 1935-60

Year of harvest	Acreage harvested	Yield per harvested acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1935	4,066	14.0	56,938
1936	2,694	9.0	24,239
1937	3,825	12.8	48,862
1938	4,087	13.7	55,984
1939	3,822	10.1	38,562
1940	3,204	12.4	39,725
1941	3,573	12.3	43,878
1942	3,792	14.0	52,929
1943	2,652	10.8	28,680
1944	2,132	10.6	22,525
1945	1,850	12.8	23,708
1946	1,597	11.6	18,487
1947	1,991	12.8	25,497
1948	2,058	12.6	25,886
1949	1,554	11.6	18,102
1950	1,753	12.2	21,403
1951	1,722	12.5	21,517
1952	1,393	11.6	16,146
1953	1,430	13.2	18,894
1954	1,795	14.4	25,935
1955	2,049	14.2	29,055
1956	1,623	13.0	21,155
1957	1,672	16.3	27,243
1958	1,773	18.2	32,186
1959 1/	1,428	15.1	21,495
1960 2/	1,576	19.7	31,084

1/ Preliminary.
2/ August 1 estimate.

Table 30.- Rye: Stocks in the United States on July 1, 1955-60

Position	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960 1/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Farm 2/	3,951	2,354	2,006	2,484	4,362	1,799
Terminals 3/	6,496	9,503	2,023	4,019	2,154	4,284
Interior mills, elevators and warehouses 2/ 4/	4,381	4,758	2,421	2,881	5,454	3,791
Commodity Credit Corporation 5/	1,589	50	149	388	681	529
Total	16,417	16,665	6,599	9,772	12,651	10,403

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimates of the Crop Reporting Board.
3/ Commercial stocks reported by the Grain Division, AMS, at 44 Terminal cities.
4/ All off-farm storages not otherwise designated, including merchant mills.
5/ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by CCC; other CCC-owned rye is included in the estimates by positions.

INDEX OF TABLES

	Page	Table number
WHEAT		
Acreage, Yield and Production		
All wheat and winter wheat, 1942-60	18	6
All spring, durum and other spring, 1942-60	18	6a
Acreage and production, by regions, averages 1935-50, annual 1946-60	8	2
CCC: Price Support Operations, Disposition and Stocks		
Quantities resealed and still outstanding under loan, 1959-crop, July 1, 1960	10	3
Sales and other disposition, July-June 1959-60 and July 1960	32	17
Stocks, by classes and areas, July 1, 1960	10	4
Stocks, by positions and States, July 1, 1960	31	16
Exports, Including Flour		
United States:		
Exports, by country of destination, July-June, 1958-59 and 1959-60	37	23
Exports under Government programs, 1948-59	22	9
World exports, by principal countries, averages 1900-54, annual 1945-59	20	8
Inspections for Export, by Classes and Coastal Areas, July-June 1958-59 and 1959-60	32	18
Prices		
September futures, June-August, 1959 and 1960	29	13
Cash, weighted averages, specified markets, 1959 and 1960	29	12
Cash and support, terminal markets, 1959 and 1960	28	11
In 3 exporting countries, January-August 1960	30	14
Support at principal markets, 1954-60	18	7
Stocks, Total, by Positions, July 1, 1954-60	30	15
Supplies Available for Export and Carryover in 4 Major Exporting Countries, July 1, 1949-60	24	10
Supply and Distribution		
Wheat:		
By classes, 1956-60	12	5
Condensed table, 1954-60	6	1
Detailed table, 1935-60	35	21
Detailed table, half years, 1949-60	34	20
Pacific Northwest 1955-60	36	22
Flour, July years, 1935-59	33	19
RYE		
Acreage, Yield and Production, United States, 1935-60	46	29
CCC: Price Support Operations and Stocks		
National supports, with comparisons, under support, deliveries to CCC and stocks owned, 1939-60	44	27
Stocks, by positions and States, July 1, 1960	42	25
Prices		
Averages at Minneapolis and received by farmers, U. S. and selected States, July 1960 with comparisons	42	26
Cash and support, Minneapolis market, 1959 and 1960	28	11
Stocks, Total, by Positions, July 1, 1955-60	46	30
Supply and Distribution		
Annual, 1934-60	40	24
Half years, 1949-60	45	28

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

NOTICE
If you no longer need this publication, check here ☐ return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

If your address should be changed, write the new address on this sheet and return the whole sheet to:

Administrative Services Division (ML)
Agricultural Marketing Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RETURN TO
INDUSTRIAL ANALYSIS

USDA, Agrl. Researc
K. M. Decossas
Southern Util. Res.
4-9-60 P. O. Box 1
FNS-18 New Orleans

Sou. Util. Res. & Dev. Div.
RECEIVED
AUG 24 1960
ENG. & DEV. LABORATORY

The Wheat Situation is published in February, April, June, August and October. The next issue is scheduled for release on October 25, 1960.